

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Weekly Press Conference	A	1
Views Kampuchea Situation	A	1
Wu To Visit Burma, Malaysia	A	1
U.S. Shelling in Lebanon	A	2
Ji Pengfei Interviewed on PRC Foreign Policy	A	2
On U.S., USSR, Kampuchea	A	2
Ties With Third World	A	3

UNITED STATES

President Reagan on U.S.-USSR Relations	B	1
Reagan, Husayn Discuss Middle East Issue	B	1
Beijing Radio Talk on U.S. Presidential Campaign	B	2
SHIJIE ZHISHI Views U.S. Domestic Situation	B	4
[No 1, 1 Jan]		
U.S. Pilot Welcomed on Globe-Circling Flight	B	5

SOVIET UNION

Continued Reportage on Wan Li Delegation in Moscow	C	1
Attends Andropov Funeral	C	1
Meets Chernenko, Tikhonov	C	1
Visits PRC Embassy	C	1
Chernenko Stresses Policy Continuity at CPSU Meeting	C	2
Chernenko Receives Foreign Delegations	C	2
Meets Bush, Others	C	2
Meets West European Leaders	C	3
RENMIN RIBAO on USSR Economic System Reforms Plans [14 Feb]	C	4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Zhao Ziyang Meets DPRK Foreign Minister	D	1
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]		

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

'Voice of Vietnam' Reports USSR's Kapitsa Visit	E	1
XINHUA Reports SRV Chemical Use in Kampuchea	E	1
Thai Trade Delegation Departs for Hong Kong	E	1
Han Nianlong Meets New Zealand Labor Party Leader	E	1

WESTERN EUROPE

Leaders Meet With British Writer Han Suyin	G 1
Meets Huang Hua	G 1
Meets Deng Yingchao	G 1
Zhang Jingfu Meets With FRG Industrialists	G 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Commentator on Struggle Against Factionalism [RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]	K 1
Commentator on Guarding Against Import, Export Problems [RENMIN RIBAO 9 Feb]	K 3
Commentator: Gear Agricultural Education to Rural Needs [REMNI RIBAO 10 Feb]	K 4
Article on Improving Rural Commodity Production [RENMIN RIBAO 10 Feb]	K 5
Rural Banking System Aids Commodity Production [JINGJI RIBAO 4 Feb]	K 8
Report Cites Grain Sales to State by 22 Counties [JINGJI RIBAO 6 Feb]	K 8
Hu Yaobang Visits Shandong's Shengli Oilfield	K 9
Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Visits Household, Fodder Plant	K 10
Xu Xiangqian Interview on Party Rectification	K 10
Bo Yibo Stresses Import, Export Quality	K 13
CPPCC Official Zhou Shutao Dies in Tianjin	K 13
Table of Contents of 'Selected Works of Chen Yun'	K 14
Village Committees Replace Rural Production Brigades	K 15
Circular Issued on Shandong Lawbreakers	K 15
Committee Promotes 1984 Civility Activities	K 16
Soiree Opens PLA Volleyball Tournament	K 21

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Factionalists Disciplined in Shandong County	O 1
Shandong Conference Discusses Document No 1	O 2
Zhejiang's Wang Fang on Commodity Production	O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi PLA Commander Resists 'Unhealthy Practices' [RENMIN RIBAO 8 Feb]	P 1
Henan Urges Weeding Out People of Three Categories	P 1
Henan Governor Cites Fighter of Economic Crime	P 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Circular on Preventing Abuses	S 1
Liaoning's Guo Feng on Party Rectification	S 1
Guo Feng Addresses Liaoning CPC Committee [LIAONING RIBAO 27 Jan]	S 4

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia CPC Calls for Discipline in Rectification	T 1
Qinghai Conference on Implementing Document No 1	T 2
Zhao Haifeng at Qinghai Rectification Meeting	T 3
Third Xinjiang CPC Congress Opens 14 Feb	T 4
Wang Enmao Speaks	T 4
XINJIANG RIBAO Hails Opening	T 6
[15 Feb]	
Presidium Elected, Agenda Approved	T 7
First Meeting of Presidium	T 7
700 Delegates Confirmed	T 8

TAIWAN

Premier Makes Report to KMT Central Committee Plenum	V 1
Defense Minister Urges More U.S. Arms Sales	V 1
Foreign Affairs Ministry Planning Reshuffle	V 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Article Assesses 'Succession Crisis' on Taiwan	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 14 Feb]	

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN'S WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

Views Kampuchea Situation

OW150815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry today welcomed Democratic Kampuchea's decision to strengthen unity of the three patriotic forces in their military actions against Vietnamese invasion. Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department, told reporters at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon that this effort "will further promote the development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese invasion and in defense of their homeland and will deal more telling blows at the Vietnamese aggressors."

He made the above comments in response to a question about the decision of the February 8 meeting of the Coordination Committee for Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Since the founding of the Coalition Government, he said, the patriotic forces of the three factions in Kampuchea have developed continuously and their struggle against Vietnamese invasion has achieved one new victory after another. "We firmly believe that, so long as the patriotic forces in Kampuchea strengthen unity and persevere in struggle, they will definitely defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and achieve final victory in their struggle against Vietnamese invasion," he added.

Wu To Visit Burma, Malaysia

OW150853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will pay a visit to Burma and Malaysia in late February at the invitation of Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie. This was announced by Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

During his visit, Wang said, Wu Xueqian expects to hold talks with the two foreign ministers, meet leaders of the two countries and exchange views with them on developing friendly relations and cooperation between China and the two countries, on the situation in this region and on international issues of common concern. Wang Zhenyu said both Burma and Malaysia are friendly neighbors of China. The Chinese Government has always attached great importance to the development of friendly and good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries. "We believe that Wu's visit will be conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and strengthen the traditional friendship and friendly cooperation between China and Burma, and between China and Malaysia," he added.

Wang Zhenyu also said that the official goodwill visit to China by Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a success. He had wide-ranging and deep-going discussions with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. Both China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincerely hoped that the tension on Korean Peninsula would be eased. China expressed active support for the proposal for "tripartite talks" put forward by the DPRK, he added. Wang also announced that Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate of the president in charge of cooperation affairs of the Congo, will come to China on February 27 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the Congo.

U.S. Shelling in Lebanon

OW150740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- China today expressed indignation and condemnation at the shelling of the Ash-Shuf Mountains in Lebanon by U.S. warships, which killed innocent civilians. This was voiced by Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Zhenyu at a news briefing here this afternoon. He said, "We are very concerned about the situation in Lebanon. We sincerely hope that an immediate ceasefire will be effected in Lebanon and all the issues be solved in an appropriate manner through consultations between the various parties so that a national reconciliation can be achieved."

JI PENGFEI INTERVIEWED ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

On U.S., USSR, Kampuchea

OW150301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Veteran Chinese diplomat Ji Pengfei says Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to the United States was necessary and a success. Ji, now a state councillor, makes this statement in an interview which appears in the February 16 issue of the fortnightly WORLD AFFAIRS [SHIJIE ZHISHI, Issue No 4]. He has also served as foreign minister and vice-premier in charge of foreign affairs. Premier Zhao was warmly received by the government and people of the United States during his visit last month, Ji says. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations and major international issues and their talks were constructive as well as sincere, frank and friendly, thus enhancing mutual understanding and narrowing differences, he adds.

Promotion of Sino-U.S. friendship is the common desire of the two peoples and thus has deep roots, Ji says. It is also in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties, progress has been made in Sino-U.S. relations in many aspects. However, he says, there are still difficulties and obstacles. The unsteady relations between the two countries are not in their interest. The development of Sino-U.S. relations has not been plain sailing and the main obstacle is the Taiwan issue, Ji Pengfei says. He urges the United States not to interfere in China's internal affairs and place obstacles in the way of a peaceful reunification of China.

A durable and stable growth of Sino-U.S. relations is possible only when the principles defined by both sides in the Shanghai communique, the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and the joint communique signed on August 17, 1982, are carried out on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, Ji says. In the interview Ji Pengfei also explains his positions on a wide range of international issues and China's relations with other countries.

On Sino-Soviet relations, he says, to normalize bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is in the interest of both peoples and world peace and stability. He says China is willing to discuss with the Soviet Union steps to normalize relations during the forthcoming fourth round of consultations between the Chinese and Soviet vice-ministers of foreign affairs. However, he says, the important thing is that substantive progress should be made in removing the main obstacles and lifting their threats to China's security.

He says that, owing to the fierce contention between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the confrontation between the two major military blocs is becoming more acute, and the danger of world war still exists. Ji hopes that the two superpowers would give first place to world peace and security, take a serious attitude toward the disarmament negotiations and reach an agreement without damaging other countries' interests. He says that China opposes the two superpowers' arms race in Europe and other regions as well.

On the Afghan issue, Ji says China does not oppose a political solution and is willing to participate in an international guarantee of the solution. However, he says, withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a prerequisite to any steps toward a political solution. The conditions are not yet ripe for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, Ji says. Sino-Vietnamese relations are unlikely to improve for a period of time. This is because the Vietnamese authorities not only refuse to pull their troops out of Kampuchea but continue to oppose China by making use of the Kampuchean issue, thus worsening Sino-Vietnamese relations, he points out.

Speaking of friendly cooperation between China and Western Europe, Japan, Oceania and North America, Ji Pengfei says that China holds similar or identical views with these countries on many major international issues. All desire to supply each other's needs in promoting economic and technical cooperation, which has great potentials for expansion. He says China will adhere to the policy of opening to the rest of the world for a long period and will provide broader avenues for promoting friendly cooperation between China and other countries the world over.

Ties With Third World

OW150315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- China is determined to strengthen ties with other Third World countries despite international storms, says State Councillor Ji Pengfei in an interview carried in the February 16 issue of the fortnightly WORLD AFFAIRS. China's foreign policy is based on closer understanding and cooperation with the Third World, Ji says. He reiterates that China will help Third World countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism, as well as Israeli expansionism. China supports independent development of their national economies as a sure way to consolidate their political independence, he says.

Over the past two years, he says, 75 heads of state and government and foreign ministers have visited China and Chinese leaders have visited many Third World countries. He refers to increasing economic, trade, cultural and technological exchanges and promises that China will support needy economies as much as it can and ensure that completed projects yield good economic results. Contracts will be observed and quality guaranteed. The Chinese Government, he says supports both south-south cooperation and better north-south relations. It is unwise for a few developed countries, the USA in particular, to find excuses to obstruct north-south negotiations, Ji says.

Ji Pengfei thinks that tension in the Middle East should be initially dispelled by Israel's unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from Lebanon. He also advises that Arab and other Third World nations close their ranks against their common enemies and resolve their disputes by seeking common ground while retaining their own positions and making mutual concession through patient consultations.

PRESIDENT REAGAN ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OW141329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 12 Feb (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a weekend speech in California broadcast on 11 February. He said that the United States and the Soviet Union should sit down to find methods jointly to solve their differences. He said: The present change in Moscow is "an opportunity" for the United States and the Soviet Union "to carefully study the current situation of relations between the two countries and think over their future relations."

In his speech, he once again hoped to have "sincere cooperation" with the Soviet Union. He said: During the present period of transition of power in the Soviet Union, "both countries should look to the future" and "should work with joint efforts to meet the challenge of defending peace." He hoped that the Soviet leaders would work with him in the same spirit and use this opportunity "to establish a relatively stable and constructive relationship." Reagan also expressed the hope that Vice President Bush would have an opportunity to meet the Soviet Union's new general secretary when he went to the Soviet Union to take part in the funeral ceremony for Andropov.

However, Reagan also pointed out that in holding discussions with Soviet leaders, "It is necessary to adopt a realistic attitude." He said: "The fundamental differences will not disappear overnight." He once again called on the Soviet leaders to return to the table to discuss nuclear disarmament in order to find ways to reach "an agreement which may be acceptable to both sides."

REAGAN, HUSAYN DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST ISSUE

OW141149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan had a thorough discussion today on Lebanon and Jordan's security needs, the White House announced today. The two leaders exchanged views on the Middle East peace process and factors involving Jordanian participation in it. Reagan assured Husayn of the U.S. commitment not to abandon Lebanon and to the broad peace process. Both Reagan and Husayn reaffirmed their commitment to the United Nations Resolution 242 and to Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

King Husayn, however, emphasized that the Palestinian problem and not the Lebanon problem is the main one that he wants to keep his eyes on. The two leaders also discussed the military threat to Jordan from outside. In his remarks after their meeting, President Reagan said King Husayn's visit "strengthens the bonds of friendship linking Jordan and the United States. He said the U.S. "remains firm and unwavering" in its commitment to help Jordan meet its security needs. "We both believe that while the challenges remain formidable, the opportunities for a broader peace are still present," Reagan said.

It was reported that the Reagan administration has informed Congress it intends to sell up to 1,600 anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, beginning a process that gives Congress 50 days to block the deal.

King Husayn met here yesterday with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Jordan broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt following the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace accord. President Reagan plans to meet the two leaders tomorrow for three-way discussions on the Middle East and Lebanon.

BEIJING RADIO TALK ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

OWL40453 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Talk on current events by (Wei Chiya): "Contention in U.S. Presidential Campaign Is Becoming Increasingly Acute"]

[Text] In his nationwide televised speech on the evening of 29 January, 73-year-old U.S. President Reagan formally announced he had decided to run for the presidency again.

Actually, the U.S. presidential campaign has already started. As early as March 1982, when its National Committee meeting was held, the Democratic Party studied its campaign strategy and revised the regulations governing the election of delegates to the party's national congress. A few people in the Democratic Party, who were prepared to run for the presidency, carried out activities in all states in 1982, and continually engaged in campaigning last year. At present, eight people within the Democratic Party have declared their decision to run for the presidency. Of these eight, former Vice President Mondale's voice is the loudest. Polls within and outside the Democratic party show that he has been among the most successful candidates. It can be safely estimated that the disputes within the Democratic Party about the nomination of the presidential candidate will gradually subside, and the party will make concerted efforts to launch a powerful offensive against the Republican Party.

As for the Republican Party, the prospect is already clear. Everyone understands that no one dare campaign against Reagan. Reagan is the Republican Party's only candidate for the presidency. Actually, the Republican Party has already made preparations for Reagan to win another presidential term. Therefore, Reagan's announcement on his decision to run for a second term was not unexpected by people. On 17 October 1983, Reagan approved the establishment of the 1984 Reagan-Bush Campaign Committee. Since last summer, he has appeared on various occasions in the guise of a candidate.

Why did Reagan not formally announce his decision until late January this year? This was because he had to consider strategy and good timing. Currently, as the U.S. economic crisis gives way to recovery, the time is favorable for Reagan. Last year U.S. economic growth was 3.3 percent; industrial production increased by 6.5 percent; both the inflation and unemployment rates went down; people's income also greatly increased. All this has gradually strengthened Reagan's position. Therefore, in his televised speech, he proudly said that since he assumed office as president in 1981 he has changed the U.S. economic situation which was on the verge of paralysis. He also said he had much more to do -- create more job opportunities, control government spending, give more autonomy to the states and safeguard a more stable world peace.

He and Bush hope that the voters will continue to support and cooperate with them. In other words, they ask the voters to reelect him president. Judging from the present trend in the U.S. economy, it is likely that economic growth will slow down, but it will gather momentum again. Reagan formally announced his decision to seek reelection precisely because he was sure of this economic trend.

His speech to the nation on his decision to seek reelection has evoked intense repercussions among the Democrats. Former U.S. President Carter pointed out that it would be a terrible tragedy for the United States should Reagan be reelected for another 4 years. Former Vice President Mondale criticized Reagan for having put the world in greater danger. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives and a Democrat, criticizes Reagan for having intensified the arms race and polarized the U.S. economy. They attack Reagan over the deficit problem, and accuse the Reagan administration of setting a trap, attempting to hold the Democratic Party responsible for the huge deficit.

In fact, even Republicans have to admit that Reagan is having serious problems at home and abroad, and will face a stern challenge. A conspicuous problem at home concerns huge annual deficits, amounting to approximately \$200 billion. Many people criticize Reagan for wanting to increase military spending, while trying to bring the deficits under control. At present, the United States is in a dilemma in the Middle East, as its policy there has failed to yield any results. Its armed intervention in Central America has drawn criticism at home and abroad. Unemployment and the interest rate in the United States dropped somewhat last year, but they are still very high. The high interest rate in the United States has caused dissatisfaction among U.S. allies in West Europe, because it has attracted West European capital. Currently, ordinary workers and the majority of the minority people in the United States are inclined toward the Democratic Party. Reagan's efforts to win women's support have not produced remarkable results. He holds a fairly weak position among women, blacks and the people of Hispanic descent, because most of them belong to the low-income stratum, and suffer most under economic depression and reduced welfare. Many have not benefited from the economic recovery.

It is only some 9 months away from the presidential election. Both Republicans and Democrats have been intensifying their campaign daily. An overall analysis of the U.S. situation at home and abroad shows that Reagan is in a favorable position to be reelected. The economic situation is favorable. Besides, his present office of President will make his campaigning much easier. U.S. history shows that an incumbent president should be reelected during a time of economic recovery. Some Western newspapers hold that Reagan will probably win. However, many unforeseeable factors exist in the domestic and international situation. Some may directly affect the presidential election. For instance, if the Reagan administration suffers a major setback in foreign relations, commits a big mistake in a certain domestic policy, or is involved in a political scandal or a scandal concerning personal life, the results of the election would change. Therefore, the U.S. presidential election this year will surely produce a fierce rivalry. Reagan's campaign advisors have admitted that it will engender a very arduous and fierce competition.

In U.S. presidential elections, the two parties attack each other in fierce wrangling, but the winners are always either Republicans or Democrats, and the voters have no other choice. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties are the parties of the big bourgeoisie, representing financial groups of different interests. Therefore, people describe the U.S. presidential election as a marathon farce. The quadrennial farce spends money like water. The last presidential election cost \$275 million. It is estimated that the forthcoming one will cost more than \$400 million. With so much time and money spent, can they elect a president who truly can solve problems? It is a big question mark in the minds of the American people.

SHIJIE ZHISHI VIEWS U.S. DOMESTIC SITUATION

HK100908 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Pan Tongwen of the Institute of International Affairs: "Domestic Situation in the United States" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In 1983 the major changes in, and characteristics of, the U.S. domestic situation were: The economy began to recover; the contradiction between the American people in the middle and lower economic strata and the Reagan administration became sharper; Reagan was forced to stress the "cooperation between the two parties"; and the Democratic and Republican parties began their preparations for the 1984 presidential election campaign.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY BOOSTED REAGAN'S POPULARITY. In late 1982 and early 1983, because the U.S. economy declined to a record low with the rate of unemployment mounting to 10.8 percent, Reagan's popularity also declined sharply. However, with the marked improvement of the economy last summer, Reagan regained much popularity. Due to the influence of some factors, such as the downing of the South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union in November [as published], people who showed favor toward Reagan accounted for as much as 63 percent, slightly higher than the record achieved during the early days after he took office. If the economic recovery continues throughout 1984, it will be Reagan's trump card in his reelection campaign.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SHARPENED THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER STRATA. Over the past 3 years the Reagan Administration continued to pursue a policy that was in favor of big entrepreneurs and the rich. By hacking away at social welfare, the policy provoked strong resentment from the American people, particularly laborers, blacks, women, and other people in the middle and lower strata. In August 1983, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the civil rights march, 250,000 people from all parts of the United States attended a mass rally, calling for "eliminating Reaganism from the earth." The AFL-CIO, which has 14 million members, is bent on defeating Reagan in this year's presidential election, and has expressed its full support for Mondale. The majority of blacks also are moving to take part in the election and have chosen their black presidential candidate. Although Reagan has tried to mitigate this sharp contradiction, he can achieve little result unless he radically changes his conservative stance.

THE INCREASING STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS FORCED REAGAN TO EMPHASIZE THE "COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS" AND "COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES." In the first 2 years of Reagan's tenure of office, Congress passed almost all policies and plans he proposed. After the midterm elections in November 1982, the Democratic Party increased its influence in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the Republican middle-roadsers ceased to support Reagan on every issue, so Reagan could no longer bring Congress into line with him on every issue. In these circumstances, he could not but call for cooperation between Congress and the administration and cooperation between the two parties. When dealing with defense spending in the 1984 fiscal year, Reagan asked for an increase of 10 percent, while Congress agreed to an increase of only 5 percent. The Social Security issue and the issue concerning the deployment of the MX missiles was also able to be solved through forming bipartisan committees which embodied the "cooperation between the two parties." Problems which could not be solved even through such cooperation could only be put aside. At present, it seems that neither of the two parties can monopolize politics. It is expected that this situation will continue in 1984 and the White House will have to continue its bargaining with Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ACTIVELY ENTERED THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, BUT THE PRESENT SITUATION IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. In order to stage a comeback in the White House, the Democratic Party began its campaign activities last year. Thus far, there are as many as eight Democratic candidates (one of them is black minister Jesse Jackson) contending for the party's nomination, but it is expected the final rivalry will occur between Mondale and Glenn. However, neither Mondale nor Glenn has so far come up with promises and policies which appeal to voters. It seems that it is never easy to defeat Reagan. Now Reagan has approved the establishment of his campaign committee. The U.S. economic situation at present and in the near future, domestic opinion in general terms, and the general political climate are all to the advantage of Reagan. However, Reagan also has to contend with disadvantages.

This year is an election year and U.S. domestic politics will be focused on the election. Reagan will make use of all favorable conditions as an incumbent president. He will maintain and develop the general -- particularly the economic -- situation which is to his advantage and strive to make more achievements in foreign affairs. However, he will not change his basic position. On the other hand, the Democratic Party will seize all opportunities, especially Reagan's errors, to fight against Reagan. With the election drawing near, the two parties will attack and wrestle with each other more intensely.

U.S. PILOT WELCOMED ON GLOBE-CIRCLING FLIGHT

OW142309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. woman pilot Brooke Knapp, seeking to break the round-the-world flight record of 47 hours 38 minutes and 41 seconds, landed at the Beijing airport here in a twin-engine business aircraft at 21:47 hours (Beijing time) this evening. Last November Knapp became the world's first woman to circle the globe via the North and South Poles in a business aircraft, after flying around the world in a 48,000-kilometer flight. She started the current flight yesterday from National Airport in Washington.

Knapp and three other crew members were warmly greeted at the airport by Qin Duxun, vice-president of the Chinese Aeronautic Sports Association, and Li Qimin, deputy director of the General Office of the China Children's Fund. Chinese children presented the American pilots with bunches of flowers and asked them to bring some toys and souvenirs to their little American friends. Qin Duxun and Li Qimin also presented the U.S. guests with Chinese sports medals and gold coins. Brooke Knapp expressed thanks on behalf of the pilots for the hospitality accorded them. After a 30-minute stop for fuel and water, the aircraft took off to continue its flight to Tokyo, Honolulu and Los Angeles before returning to the U.S. capital.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON WAN LI DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Attends Andropov Funderal

OW141804 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- The funeral ceremony for Yuriy Andropov, the late general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, took place ceremoniously at Moscow's Red Square at noon (1700 Beijing time) today. Attending the ceremony were Chernenko, Tikhonov and other Soviet party and government leaders as well as representatives of all circles in the USSR and people in Moscow. The Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice Premier Wan Li and delegations or representatives of other countries were present at the funeral ceremony.

Konstantin Chernenko, thenewly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presided over the ceremony. In his speech he said that when Andropov was general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he contributed enormously to the many positive changes brought about by decisions worked out collectively by the CPSU Central Committee.

Chernenko stressed that the USSR's principal task today is to consolidate and multiply the positive processes in every field of public life in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its plenary meetings afterward, lay emphasis on concrete business, and work for real and tangible results. He declared that "under today's extremely tense international situation, the Soviet Union will continue its policy of peace." He reiterated that the USSR is ready for talks, but for honest talks on the basis of equality and equal security. In conclusion, he expressed gratitude to the foreign governments and peoples for their condolences on Andropov's death.

Also speaking at the funeral ceremony were Gromvko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet defense minister, and others. Gromyko indicated in his speech that the Soviet Union would continue to follow Andropov's foreign policy. In his speech, Ustinov praised Andropov's contributions to the Soviet defense and the cooperation among the Warsaw Pact members.

At 1245, a gun salute was fired as Andropov's coffin was slowly lowered into the grave under the Kremlin's mausoleum in Red Square. At the same time, gun salutes were also fired in the capitals of all Soviet republics and some other cities; factories, ships, and trains across the country blasted their sirens for 3 minutes; and all enterprises and institutions observed a 5-minute pause.

Meets Chernenko, Tikhonov

OW141626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leaders Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov received foreign delegations attending the funeral of Yuriy Andropov this afternoon in the Kremlin Palace. The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice Premier Wan Li was among those present on the occasion.

Visits PRC Embassy

OW151015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li paid a visit to the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union this evening to call on the entire embassy staff and Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union. Vice Premier Wan Li introduced the staff members and Chinese students to the excellent situation as well as the good prospects for the cause of socialist construction in the motherland and urged them to make conscientious efforts in their work and study.

CHERNENKO STRESSES POLICY CONTINUITY AT CPSU MEETING

OW141431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to a TASS report, Chernenko, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in a long speech he made today at an extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that it is necessary to "ensure the continuity of policies." He pointed out that it is most important at present to maintain the tempo achieved in economic development and the spirit to do solid work, strengthen labor, production, planning, and state discipline and consolidate law and order.

He pointed out that the Soviet system of economic management and its entire economic machinery need a serious restructuring to improve the efficiency of the whole national economy. He said: Work in this direction has only been started. It includes an experiment for broadening the rights and increasing the responsibility of the enterprises and a search for new forms and methods of operations in the field of the service trades. He stressed that reforms of the economic structure must be carried out with prudence.

On Soviet foreign policy, Chernenko stressed that "there will be no retreat, not a single step, from this policy." He said that the Soviet Union will "continue to strengthen its defense capacity" and "absolutely will not permit others to upset the military equilibrium which has been achieved." The Soviet Union "should possess adequate means" to "make the hotheaded bellicose adventurists cool down."

Chernenko made it clear that the Soviet Union is for "a settlement of all international disputes through serious, equal, and constructive talks. The Soviet Union will cooperate in full measure with all states which are prepared to assist through practical deeds to lessening international tensions and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world." He also emphasized "all-out efforts to expand and deepen the unity and cooperation of all countries of the socialist community in all fields, including the important field of economy."

CHERNENKO RECEIVES FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Meets Bush, Others

OW150245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko met on Tuesday afternoon with U.S. Envoy George Bush who came here for the funeral of the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet news agency TASS reported yesterday, "Views were exchanged on a principled plane on the present state of the international situation and Soviet-American relations."

Chernenko told Bush that the Soviet-American relations "should be based on equality and mutual security, consideration of each other's lawful interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," according to TASS. "A display by the American side of its readiness to follow these principles would lead to the improvement of relations between the two countries," Chernenko was quoted as saying.

TASS said Chernenko had confirmed that the Soviet foreign policy will be "further aimed at preventing nuclear war, strengthening peace and developing cooperation on an equal footing among all countries and peoples." He stressed that the Soviet Union will "do its utmost to safeguard its own security and that of its allies and friends."

After the meeting, Bush told a press conference here that he handed Chernenko a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan which conveyed the President's determination to move forward in all areas of U.S. relationship with the Soviets, according to a Western news agency report. Bush said it was too early to tell if the change in the Soviet leadership would mark a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Chernenko also met with Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, Hungarian leader Janos Kadar, Democratic German leader Erich Honecker, Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu and Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak.

Meets West European Leaders

OW150249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko today held separate meetings with French, Federal German, British and Italian leaders who had come for the funeral of late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and a number of international issues.

During his meeting with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Chernenko said that in the present-day international situation the significance of contacts and political dialogue between the Soviet Union and France is growing. Mauroy conveyed a personal message from President Francois Mitterrand to Chernenko.

During his discussions with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Chernenko reiterated the Soviet position on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Federal Germany.

When meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Soviet leader stressed that the improvement of the international situation not only calls for efforts by the Soviet Union and its allies but Britain and other NATO countries as well.

Chernenko told Italian President Sandro Pertini that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Italy and other NATO countries has greatly complicated the situation in Europe.

Also present at the meetings were Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and foreign ministers of the four countries. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov met separately today with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR ECONOMIC SYSTEM REFORMS PLANS

HK150304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Zhou Xiangquang: "Soviet Economic Reforms Brewing"]

[Text] According to PRAVDA, since 1 January this year, the Soviet Union has formally commenced to carry out experiments for expanding the rights of enterprises in two of the Central Ministries of Industry (the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machinery, and the Ministry of Power and Electrification) as well as some of the ministries in three republics (the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry, the Byelorussian Ministry of Light Industry, and the Latvian Ministry of Local Industry). This is the first major indication of steps taken by the Soviet Union on system reforms.

On the eve of the beginning of the experiments, Soviet leader Andropov, in a published speech, called for the drawing up of a "comprehensive and consummate plan for the whole administrative mechanism" so as to "perfect the whole national economy at various levels as well as various kinds of organizational and administrative organs," and with economic results as the point of departure, "improve the planning system of the national economy," raise the efficacy of the incentive method, and change the method of evaluating work results in enterprises. He stressed the need of "comprehensively and mutually integrating the study of problems to improve the administrative system." This is an important speech on system reforms.

In the 1970's, there was a marked decrease in the economic growth rate in the Soviet Union, and this caused great concern among the Soviet leaders as well as the people in economic circles. In the past few years, the academic circles as well as the economic circles in the Soviet Union had developed discussions centering on problems in the existing economic management system of the Soviet Union. Such discussions have become more active in recent years. Some people hold that the Soviet economic system "was shaped in the 1930's," and "it is no longer suited to the new conditions, and will restrict and hinder the future development of productive forces." A professor of economics at Moscow University pointed out, "Making use of the system of many daily turnover figures often constantly readjusted by the central authorities, which is for the most part an administrative method," is the "only feasible economic management system" at present, but the results obtained in this system have again "negated all the conditions prepared by this system." Another economist pointed out, "The original objective of the existing economic mechanism" was "to restore the productive forces damaged in the war," but a "fundamental change has taken place" in the present situation, and this requires the carrying out of "thorough reforms."

As far back as July 1979 the Soviet Union passed a "resolution on improving planning work and strengthening the role of the economic mechanism over improving production efficiency and work quality." However, this resolution could not be put into practice. The resolution stipulated the need to "strengthen the role of long-term planning," so as to enable the enterprises to have more room for maneuvering. However, this in fact was never carried out. According to PRAVDA, the director of a machine manufacturing plant said, "Not only the various central ministries, but all the factories also do not have a 5-year plan. We actually carry out work based on the annual plan of the current year." "Plans are subjectively handed down from the higher level, and many projects are changed from time to time. How can we still take into consideration a long-term plan?"

In fixing targets, the Soviet Union has stipulated replacing gross output value with net output value quotas, and has striven to reduce the fixing of targets; actually, the number of targets has become greater and greater, and gross output value still occupies the dominant position. PRAVDA pointed out that about one-third of the industrial enterprises have changed to work based on net output value quotas, but plans of a regional nature are still based on old targets. In this way, the role of net output value quotas cannot be brought into play.

In popularizing the latest achievements in science and technology, development has been rather slow. An economist said, "The existing economic mechanism not only cannot speed up scientific and technological progress, but at times it will also produce a unique "counter-promotional" factor on the path of scientific and technological progress." He held that "in principle, the mechanism mainly for solving the tasks of daily production and the increase in targets is unsuitable for managing scientific and technological development." Another professor of economics held that the overall economic accounting of enterprises is an important condition for stimulating the paying of close attention to the new technological system. Only in this way will the enterprises take the initiative in "eagerly seeking new technology" from the central organs and scientific research units, as well as newspapers and magazines, and the central organs "also no longer have to apply administrative pressure."

Although the press has published numerous articles, views, and suggestions regarding the problems in the Soviet economic system, the Soviet authorities have stressed the need for careful preparations. This is the 4th year of the 11th 5-year plan, and experiments have just been carried out on the reform of the system. If the experiments are successful, they still have to be popularized in the next 5-year plan. It seems that the Soviet Union will continue to discuss and study the problems in the economic system for some time.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER

HK150658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Zhao Ziyang Meets With Kim Yong-nam"]

[Text] 13 February, Beijing (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the DPRK Government Administration Council and foreign minister, in Zhongnanhai. The host and the guest had a cordial and friendly conversation on issues of common interest.

When talking about his impressions of his trip in southern China, Kim Yong-nam said: Economic construction in China is developing smoothly, and China's achievements in all fields are inspiring.

Zhao Ziyang said: The situation over the past few years has demonstrated that our party's line, principles, and policies are correct and have won broad popular support. A picture of prosperity has appeared on all fronts. However, quite a few problems still exist at present. In short, the most urgent issue is to streamline economic relations to maintain long-term and sustained economic prosperity while maintaining the momentum of economic growth. At the same time, we are also seeking a proper way to apply our experience gained from rural reforms to our urban work.

On Sino-Korean relations, Zhao Ziyang said: The long-tested Sino-Korean friendship is developing to a deeper degree in all fields, and we are wholeheartedly glad to see this. He stated that the Chinese party, government, and people would continue their efforts to strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

Kim Yong-nam expressed his heartfelt thanks to China for its consistent support for the Korean people's just struggle for independence and the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Also present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China; Gong Dafei, vice minister of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK; and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China. Earlier today, Wu Xueqian and Kim Yong-nam held the second round of talks and discussed in depth issues of common interest.

'VOICE OF VIETNAM' REPORTS USSR'S KAPITSA VISIT

OW141906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, visited Vietnam from February 9 to 12 at the head of a Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation, announced Voice of Vietnam here tonight. During the visit, Kapitsa met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and held talks on a number of international issues with a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang. Kapitsa expressed "complete support" for a joint communique issued at the "foreign ministers' conference of the three Indo-Chinese countries" on January 29.

This communique, as reported earlier, avoided the key problem of Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea. Instead, it repeated the proposal for "dialogues" with member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and attacked China's five-point proposal for solving the Kampuchean problems in an attempt to drive a wedge between China and ASEAN.

XINHUA REPORTS SRV CHEMICAL USE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW140843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have been more chemical weapons to kill Kampuchean civilians not only in remote border areas, but also in densely populated areas since the current dry season began, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio said in remote mountain areas, the Vietnamese aggressors spread toxic chemicals by planes, and in densely populated areas, they put poisonous agents in water resources. They even mixed poison in grains, foodstuffs, vegetables and tobacco. In January alone, at least fifty persons and ten head of cattle died from poison and many others were seriously poisoned in the provinces of Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, Kratie and Kampot.

The radio said that the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea appeal to the international community and the people of the whole world to denounce the inhuman savageries of the Vietnamese aggressors. The radio also reported that many of Heng Samrin's troops refused to fight for Vietnam. Over two hundred soldiers deserted in January and many of them went back home.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HONG KONG

OW141130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Guangzhou, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Thailand's government trade delegation led by Minister of Commerce Koson Krairoek left here for Hong Kong by air this afternoon at the end of their visit to China. The delegation arrived here from Shanghai this morning.

HAN NIANLONG MEETS NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY LEADER

OW141540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met here this evening with David Lange, leader of the Labor Party of New Zealand. After the meeting Han Nianlong gave a dinner in honor of the New Zealand guest.

LEADERS MEET WITH BRITISH WRITER HAN SUYIN

Meets Huang Hua

OW121411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with British writer Han Suyin. After the meeting Huang Hua gave a dinner for her.

Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present on the occasion.

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW140815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with British writer Han Suyin here today.

In their cordial talks, Deng Yingchao and Han Suyin recalled their first meeting 30 years ago. Deng Yingchao, who is also honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said she appreciated Dr. Han's efforts over the years to promote friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS WITH FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

OW150755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu today discussed co-production of metallurgical equipment and technical transfer with H. Weiss, president of the Schloemann-Siemag AG of the Federal Republic of Germany. Zhang Jingfu said he hoped that firms in Federal Germany would offer preferential terms and competitive prices in their cooperation with China. "I'm pleased to see the progress made in your talks with the Chinese Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry," he told the guests.

Weiss said his company would consider its cooperation with China from a long-term point of view.

Yesterday, China's Maanshan Iron and Steel Company and the Schloemann-Siemag AG signed a contract, under which the German firm will supply a German rolling mill with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons of wire rod.

Schloemann-Siemag will also provide the key equipment while most of other equipment will be made by way of co-designing and co-production.

COMMENTATOR ON STRUGGLE AGAINST FACTIONALISM

HK141354 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Uproot Factionalism to Ensure Healthy Development of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification points out: "At present, factionalism, which developed during the 10 years of domestic turmoil among a number of party members and cadres, has not yet been overcome. They still maintain factionalism instead of party spirit. They use their faction as the line of demarcation and appoint people through favoritism while elbowing out of their way those who hold different views; they form cliques to pursue selfish interests, seriously impairing the unity and solidarity of the party and hindering it from carrying out its line, principles, and policies." This state of affairs "must be thoroughly changed in the current party rectification." Resolutely uprooting factionalism is a task that must be completed in the party rectification. It also constitutes a key issue for ensuring the healthy development of the party rectification process.

Factionalism is a product of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and is absolutely incompatible with the party spirit of the proletariat. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made consistent efforts to get rid of factionalism and to strengthen party spirit in connection with work in all fields while bringing order out of chaos and effecting a historical change. At present, the number of people still clinging to factionalism has indeed declined. However, factionalist thinking and activities still exist, not only in the grassroots but also among the leadership; not only in enterprises, undertakings, and units, but also in party and government organs; not only among young cadres, but also among old ones. Whenever our party sets about on an important job and deals particularly with a matter concerning a change of personnel, it will almost certainly encounter disturbances caused by factionalism.

For example, in the course of the structural reform and the reorganization of leading bodies, people who stubbornly stick to their factionalist position refuse to follow the four major principles for promoting cadres and tend to choose those in the same faction. The party central authorities have ordered that all "people of the three categories," no matter which faction they belong to, must be completely expelled [qingchu 3237 7110]. As another example, when the central authorities decided to crack down on serious economic and other criminal activities, the people obsessed by factionalism even harbored criminal offenders who had factional relations with them and thus hindered the settlement of some cases. Moreover, although the central authorities repeatedly have called for correcting unhealthy tendencies, they continue to go against the central instructions and seek selfish interests for themselves and their factions by forming their factionalist networks. Furthermore, when the party is engaged in building its third echelon and selecting reliable successors for the party's cause, they arbitrarily place in reserve those erstwhile rebels who hold the same views as they do or who have protected them before. As we are improving and developing the democratic system of the party and the state and trying to properly organize party congresses and people's congresses at all levels, they even take this opportunity to carry out illegal activities in violation of the party's organizational principles to manipulate and even sabotage the elections. All this shows us clearly that without thoroughly eliminating factionalism, we will not be able to consolidate and sustain stability and unity in domestic politics and ensure the implementation of the party's principles and policies; nor will it be possible for us to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Now, as the party rectification is to be unfolded in an all-round way, will the people with serious factionalist ideas begin to mend their ways? Experiences of the party rectification pilot projects prove that some of them have indeed pulled in their horns, but others are still brazenly engaging in factionalist activities. In places where factionalism holds sway, certain people continue to overtly or covertly draw demarcation lines according to persons and factions; they only rectify the faction opposing them, even reverse right and wrong in assessing merits and mistakes and deal blows at good comrades; and deliberately conceal the problems of impurity of ideology, work style, and organization among people belonging to a faction with ties to themselves. In places where the "people of three categories" are hidden, some seize the opportunity to stir up factionalism, create confusion, and divert the aim of party rectification in a bid for self-preservation. The facts are very evident: If we slacken our vigilance during this party rectification, and fail to oppose factionalism in a resolute and clear-cut way, it will be impossible to reach the goal of party rectification, and possible hidden dangers will remain.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago: "Leaders must take a clear-cut and firm attitude to oppose factionalism." "It is necessary to transfer people who persist in factionalism from their original posts and criticize their mistakes. Such matters should not be delayed." The main reason why factionalism in some localities and units has not been overcome for a long time is not that the problems have not been discovered, but because leading cadres there are weak and incompetent. They themselves may also be influenced by factionalism or have too many misgivings and selfish calculations, so they can only adopt an ambiguous attitude and cannot resolutely handle the factionalism problems.

People who indulge in factionalism are mostly comrades who have ideological problems and who have not eliminated the influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. For the most part, they bear in mind such exploiting class ideology as extreme egoism, anarchism, and feudal sectarianism. Therefore, in order to overcome factionalism, it is not enough to merely take passive and preventive measures; we must carry out active ideological struggles. Thus, party organizations at all levels, particularly those in localities and units where factionalism is running rampant, must place ideological work for opposing factionalism and strengthening party spirit in an important position. The ideological work must be directed at the expressions of factionalism in these units and must be carried out in a clear-cut manner. People who have serious factionalist ideas must be deterred from continuing to practice factionalism. Criticism and self-criticism should be conducted to expose and analyze factionalism to prompt party members who still have factionalist ideas to make thorough self-criticism and firm determination to correct their mistakes and change their position.

Necessary organizational measures and active ideological struggles supplement each other. We should resolutely remove from leading posts people who have been found to be stubbornly sticking to factionalism, engaging in illegal activities in violation of discipline, and resisting and undermining the party's principles and policies. More disciplinary measures should be meted out to them when party rectification begins in their units, according to the seriousness of their cases. As for a small number of "people of the three categories" who have agitated factionalism and made trouble, once their bad practices are discovered, facts must be ascertained as soon as possible and these people must be immediately expelled from the party.

Some comrades argue that it is not easy to ascertain whether a person is practicing factionalism or not although measures must be taken against factionalism.

This opinion is not right. Factionalism is never imperceptible. At present, factionalism's most conspicuous expression is in the naked identity of interests formed among people who "held the same viewpoints" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or else with a faction who protected one during the period. Rivalry for power and interests and using powers in pursuit of private gains represent the core of factional activities. For the sake of preserving and seeking selfish interests, they resist and oppose the party central leadership's line, principles, and policies. Most party members and ordinary people can clearly discern these phenomena. Therefore, so long as we rely firmly on the masses, make serious investigations, and use the party's principles and discipline and state laws as a yardstick to judge people's deeds, then we will clearly see who has factionalist ideas and will be able to correctly and effectively launch a struggle against factionalism.

COMMENTATOR ON GUARDING AGAINST IMPORT, EXPORT PROBLEMS

HK140903 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Only By Carrying Out Strict Inspection Can We Guard Against Possible Problems"]

[Text] The formal promulgation and enforcement of the "Regulations on the Inspection of Imported and Exported Commodities of the People's Republic of China" indicate that our country's economic legislation has become more sound. The new regulations will surely play an important role in ensuring the quality of imported and exported goods and in safeguarding the prestige of our state and the legitimate rights and interests of the units involved in foreign trade.

The competition at present in international markets is extremely intense, and the requirements for product quality have become higher and higher. Many countries have paid close attention to the inspection of imported and exported commodities and have laid down strict decrees and regulations in this regard. As early as 1954, our government promulgated the "Interim Regulations on the Inspection of Imported and Exported Commodities." Now, on the basis of summing up our work experience over the past 30 years, it finally has promulgated the formal regulations. This is of great importance for the unified management of the work of inspecting imported and exported goods and for ensuring quality control of these goods in an all-round way. All parties concerned must strictly implement the new regulations. It is wrong to think that when we emphasize the policy of enlivening the economy, policies in commodity inspection work also should be "relaxed." It is also wrong to think that commodity inspection will cause trouble and even to try to evade commodity inspection. If a strict inspection according to the regulations does cause problems, then it is completely necessary to seriously ferret out the "problems." If we fail to find the "problems" and simply deliver to other countries our products which are not up to standard, will there not be more problems when our goods are returned or prohibited from being imported and when reparation is demanded from us? Likewise, if we do not "find fault" with imported goods and allow the import of inferior, worn-out, and damaged goods, we will not only lose our right to claim compensation for losses, but will also affect our production and construction and even jeopardize people's safety by leaving our equipment and projects with hidden problems. Then, it will not be merely a matter of a "problem" but a serious matter of irretrievably damaging the interests of the state. An ancient Chinese saying goes: Only by being strict at an early stage can trouble be avoided at a later stage. It does tell us a truth. Only by strictly inspecting imported and exported goods can we provide against possible trouble.

The implementation of the regulations on commodity inspection is not only a matter concerning the commodity inspection department but a common duty of all departments concerned.

Production departments should arrange production strictly according to foreign trade contracts and standards concerned and improve the quality control and inspection system to ensure that all products delivered are up to standard. Export companies should carry out strict acceptance tests when handling goods delivered by factories and must not purchase and export goods not up to standard. The commodity inspection department should fairly and independently fulfill its duty of inspecting commodities, establish a fine work style, make strict checks, and offer enthusiastic services to play a greater role in safeguarding the interests and rights of the state and developing foreign trade.

COMMENTATOR: GEAR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION TO RURAL NEEDS

HK141213 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Agricultural Education Must Be Geared to the Needs of Rural Areas"]

[Text] The rapid development of the situation in rural areas and the more and more urgent demand for technical personnel call for an early reform in agricultural education. The method of oriented recruitment of students for agricultural secondary schools undergoing trial implementation in Jiangsu Province has further opened the channel for supplying technical personnel to rural areas.

In order to develop agriculture, it is necessary to train, under the guidance of correct policies, tens of thousands of qualified personnel who are equipped with scientific and technical knowledge as well as management techniques. At present, the training of technical personnel lags far behind the rapidly developing situation in rural areas. Even in Jiangsu Province, where the economy is relatively well-developed, there are, on average, only 2.4 agricultural technicians per 10,000 of agricultural population, and only 1.8 agricultural technicians per 10,000 mu of cultivated land; in other words, each agricultural technician has to take care of 5,600 mu of cultivated land and 1,030 peasant households. In order to change such a situation, it is necessary to make efforts in various aspects, an essential one of which is the reform in agricultural education.

The 1984 No 1 Document issued by the CPC Central Committee points out: "Colleges and technical secondary schools which are oriented to the needs of rural areas must adopt new systems for recruitment of students and distribution of graduates to open the channel for supplying technical personnel to rural areas." For a long period of time, our country's agricultural schools have adopted a nationwide unified system for student recruitment. This system "lays obstacles" in the path of those who wish to pursue their studies in agronomy, while admitting instead some others who are not interested in the subject. As a result, some graduates "refuse to work in rural areas," and those who reluctantly go to work in rural areas "fail to keep their minds on their work." This situation is unfavorable to training and supply of qualified personnel useful to rural areas. To cope with this shortcoming, Jiangsu Province has boldly embarked on reform, adopting the method of oriented recruitment of students, which opens the doors of schools to youth from rural areas and widens the channel for supplying technical personnel to rural areas. Practice has shown that this method can improve the teaching quality of the school. Well received among the vast numbers of youths in rural areas and among local people, this method has proved to be very successful.

Education must be geared to the needs of the development of the national economy as a whole. This is an important principle for socialist education. All colleges and schools which are oriented to the needs of rural areas must conscientiously embark on reform of the existing systems for recruitment of students and distribution of graduates which are unfavorable to the supply of qualified personnel to rural areas.

Jiangsu Province has made a significant attempt in reforming the student recruitment and graduate distribution system for agricultural secondary schools. Of course, a reform is always faced with obstacles. Due to lack of experience, there will always be some problems and difficulties. However, as long as the reform is geared to the needs of rural areas and peasants, we will finally find a new road to suit our national conditions.

ARTICLE ON IMPROVING RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK150934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Yang Chengxun: "Several Characteristics of Rural Commodity Production in Our Country"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output, rural areas in China now present a new situation of an unprecedented large scale and vigorous development of commodity economy. Due to their increasing enthusiasm, peasants have not only solved the problems of food and clothing but also promoted division of labor in society. Specialized households, households doing specialized jobs, and specialized villages and townships have emerged in large numbers. Sales volume of agricultural products has increased severalfold. The commodity rate of various trades in rural areas has increased from 51 percent in 1978 to over 60 percent in 1983. This indicates that rural areas in China are now developing from a sealed, self-sufficient, or semi-self-sufficient economy toward socialized and commercialized production. This is the only way for the hundreds of millions of peasants to become well-off in common, for developing cooperative economy, and for attaining Chinese-style agricultural modernization. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "Only with the development of production, of division of labor in rural areas, and of commodity economy can we develop collectivization from a low to a high level." It is essential to eliminate the influence of the "theory of natural economy" and to regard the vigorous development of rural commodity production as our basic principle.

It should be noted that the commercialization of agricultural production has just started and that we are confronted with a series of major problems which demand prompt solution. In order to heighten consciousness in developing rural commodity production, we must understand the characteristics of its development, have a good grasp of the law of its development, and on this basis solve a series of problems we may encounter in a planned manner.

1. Viewed from the law of its nature, rural commodity production in China is based on the public ownership of the basic means of production (particularly land) and is connected with distribution according to work. It belongs to socialist commodity economy and develops under the guidance of the planned economy. It serves and is also subordinated to the unified socialist market. Under the conditions in China, rural commodity production and circulation depend mainly on the cooperative economy, which will not foster the revival of capitalist commodity economy. Therefore, we must not have any doubts about the "running wild of spontaneous forces" but must adopt an active attitude and promote its development to a deeper and wider range. Meanwhile, it is necessary to learn the art of leading and managing large-scale commodity production and to be good at handling various problems in light of the requirements of the planned economy and the law of value.

2. Viewed from the form of production, after reform of the unified accounting system in communes, thousands upon thousands of peasant households have become producers as well as possessors of commodities. Therefore, rural commodity economy is bound to be based on the grassroots units of the new-type household economy.

This effort, which is different from commodity production in cities, also wiped out the old view which held that socialist commodity production must definitely be large-scale and based on mass production. Because it is based on the public ownership of the basic means of production, is guided by the planned economy, and is connected with mass production; it is also different in nature from the traditional small commodity producers. The production of commodities carried out mainly in the form of household units has the following advantages: It can bring the peasants' enthusiasm and initiative into full play, "arouse their interest in running businesses," save funds and energy consumption, and give full play to the superiority of each locality in line with its own circumstances; the method of operation is a flexible one, which can suit the market and easily improve its techniques; and it is advantageous to the organic combination of traditional artistry and modern technology. Such a scattered economy suits, in particular, the characteristics of agriculture and animal husbandry. It can easily adopt appropriate measures in light of natural conditions and changes, and it is advantageous to integration of economic and natural reproduction. Precisely because of these advantages, this form is not only easily accepted by hundreds of millions of peasants, but has also achieved unprecedented microeconomic and macroeconomic results. Naturally, this form is bound to have defects. First, it is carried out with a considerable degree of blindness; second, the scale of business is limited; and third, its development is uneven. Therefore, it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between "centralism" and "decentralism," to integrate businesses run by thousands upon thousands of peasant households with the planned economy, to do well the various kinds of preproduction and postproduction service work, and to make joint efforts in certain links of circulation, technology, and production, so that the numerous small-scale businesses can attain an appropriate scale through economic integration.

3. Viewed from the circulation channels, there are the supply and marketing cooperatives, which serve as the main channel for rural commodity production and commodity exchange, and there are various other forms of channels as well. More and more peasants are engaging in procurement and transportation activities, and have developed into a batch of specialized households (households engaged in transportation and sales) which perform circulation functions. It is therefore necessary to correctly handle the relations between the main channel and the multiple channels and between the state markets and the country trade fairs. The role of the main channel must be given full play but it must not become a new monopoly. While the active role of the peasants in transporting and procuring commodities must be fully utilized, it is also necessary to accelerate the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives and to strengthen market management. The solution of the problems in the circulation field has become the crux of the matter in developing rural commodity production. From now on, we must make great efforts in unclogging circulation channels. While strengthening the work of the supply and marketing cooperatives, it is essential to encourage peasants engaging in transportation and procurement of agricultural and sideline products, so as to remedy the shortage of transportation facilities of the state and of the main channel, to prevent large amounts of agricultural products from turning rotten and being overstocked, and to protect the enthusiasm of the peasants in engaging in commodity production and the continuity of development in doing specialized jobs.

4. Viewed from the trend of the floating population, development of commodity production will inevitably lead to a relative concentration of population. However, proceeding from the actual situation that peasants in China constitute 80 percent of the population, we cannot take the old path of concentrating the greater part of the population in large and medium-sized cities, but must lay stress on developing small towns and setting up various different sizes of processing and trading centers for agricultural and sideline products everywhere. After gaining experience at key points, the centers must be promoted in all areas, which will form a network for rural commodity economy. To this end it is necessary, under the guidance of the planned economy, to coordinate the mutual relationship between vertical and

horizontal connections, namely, not only giving full play to the advantages of high specialization and long circulation lines of the vertical connection, but also taking note of horizontal connections, overall coordination, and exerting the superiority of each locality. Specialized channels for circulating commodities must be organically unified with the various levels of the regions, which will form numerous relatively independent markets under the unified state market and which constitute the objective basis for the existence and development of small towns. From a short-term point of view, this method can help various economic departments develop specialized and serialized commodity production, develop the processing of agricultural and sideline products, and expand the range of circulation; from a long-term point of view, it paves the way for reducing and eliminating the distinction between town and country and between workers and peasants.

5. Viewed from the basis of its growth, the current rural commodity production is developed from the base of self-sufficiency and semi-self-sufficient economy. On the one hand, due to the implementation of the contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output and to the support from large industries, the development trend of commodity production has been relatively vigorous, which is faster than people had originally expected. On the other hand, cadres' thinking, management levels, circulation capacity, storage, transportation, and processing equipment, various service organs, and so on, do not suit the development of commodity economy. For example, information is not quickly obtained, circulation channels are blocked, management methods are rigid, technical guidance cannot meet demand, and "trouble in sales, purchase, and transportation" occurs when there is a slight increase in commodities. Such a state of affairs constitutes a restrictive factor in the development of rural commodity economy. Only by effecting a fundamental change in ideology and at the same time earnestly solving problems in the development of rural commodity production can we genuinely pave the way for the development of socialist commodity economy.

To sum up, it is urgently necessary at present to make concerted efforts and to transfer the forces of various departments onto the track of serving the development of rural commodity production. We not only need various forms of small-type integration (such as all forms of integrated bodies organized voluntarily), but also need integration in a wider range. The economically integrated commune dependent upon the supply and marketing cooperative, tried out by Henan Province, is a fine attempt. Viewed from the experience of the pilot projects conducted in Wuzhi, Shengqiu, Xinyang, and other counties, setting up such an economically coordinated organization within the range of a township is advantageous to the systematic solution of the various problems in the development of commodity production and exchange, to the linking up of the peasants' commodity production planning with the planned economy, to coordination of the mutual relationship between vertical and horizontal connections, and to the organization of preproduction, postproduction, and other service work, particularly information guidance and dredging circulation channels, which can bring about fine results. We must now lay stress on development of rural commodity production and exchange, proceed from the actual situation of China, and explore a new cooperative method which has distinctive Chinese features. This is an important organizational guarantee for attaining Chinese-style agricultural modernization.

RURAL BANKING SYSTEM AIDS COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK141204 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Zheng Hui: "Support Commodity Production in Rural Areas, Give Impetus to Overall Development of Rural Economy"]

[Text] Our rural banking units have played an active role in supporting commodity production in the rural areas and giving an impetus to the overall development of the rural economy. According to statistics, the accumulative total of loans granted to communes, production brigades, commune- and brigade-run enterprises, and commune members in 1983 totaled 45.7 billion yuan, an increase of 36.6 percent over the previous year. While providing agricultural credit service, banking units in rural areas also have provided industrial and commercial credit service to the rural areas in support of overall development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and overall management of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The surplus of loans for rural areas was 86.4 billion yuan by the end of 1983, an increase of 13 billion yuan over the previous year.

In order to tap the source of loans, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in various areas have made every effort to increase various types of deposits. The total value of deposits in the rural areas by the end of 1983 amounted to 74.8 billion yuan, an increase of 12.2 billion yuan, or 19.5 percent over the previous year. In accordance with the special condition that there are more channels to absorb funds after the contract system of linking remuneration to output is extensively implemented in the rural areas, units in various areas have strengthened propaganda work, conducted investigations into the sources of deposits, set up more branches, provided mobile bank services in villages, and increased the category of savings deposits, and thus managed to increase the volume of rural saving deposits by a wide margin. By the end of last year, the total value of the country's rural savings deposits totaled 38.7 billion yuan, an increase of 10.5 billion yuan, or 37.4 percent over the previous year.

Commodity production in the rural areas has rapidly developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the demand for funds has become greater and greater. In the past 5 years, from 1979 to 1983, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives absorbed various types of deposits from the rural areas totaling 49.7 billion yuan, and used 44.4 billion yuan to compensate for the increase in the value of loans granted to the rural areas, and thus managed basically to meet the increasing demand for funds due to the development of the rural economy. Practice has shown that although state finance departments cannot increase investment in agriculture in the near future, it will be possible to meet the demand for funds arising from the economic development in rural areas if banking units in rural areas can make great efforts to absorb funds, strengthen credit control, and improve economic results in allotting loans.

REPORT CITES GRAIN SALES TO STATE BY 22 COUNTIES

HK14115 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Qizhen: "22 Counties of the Country Have Sold More Than 500 Million Jin of Grain Each"]

[Text] A bumper harvest of grain was achieved in 1983. According to statistics of the relevant department, by the end of January this year, 22 counties of the country had each sold more than 500 million jin of commodity grain to the state, 16 counties more than in 1982.

Huaide County in Jilin Province alone sold 2,000 million jin, Changtu County of Liaoning Province sold 1,903 million jin, and Lishu, Yushu, and Dehui Counties of Jilin Province sold respectively 1,690 million jin, 1,140 million jin, and 1,003 million jin. Those which have also sold 500 million to 1,000 million jin of grain to the state are: Huaxing, Donghai, and Wujin Counties of Jiangsu Province; Yitong, Jiutai, Nongan, Shuangyang, Dongliao, and Fuyu Counties of Jilin Province; Xinmin, Haicheng, Faku, Tieling, and Kaiyuan Counties of Liaoning Province; Nanchang County of Jiangxi Province; Huaiyuan County of Anhui Province; and Changde County of Hunan Province. Of those, the amount of grain sold to the state by Changtu, Dehui, Xinmin, Faku, Nongan, and Shuangyang Counties separately is double that of the previous year. The total amount of grain sold by these 22 counties is 19.1 billion jin.

HU YAOBANG VISITS SHANDONG'S SHENGLI OILFIELD

SK150257 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] On 11 February, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, inspected the Shengli Oilfield with several leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. He extended regards to the masses of worker working on the petroleum industrial front and delivered an important speech at a rally of oilfield cadres. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat and director of the PLA General Political Department; Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the PLA Air Force; Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Wei Jianxing, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, also accompanied Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades to Shengli Oilfield.

On the morning of 12 February, Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades listened to a report by Li Ye, secretary of the Dongying City CPC Committee and secretary of the CPC Committee of Shengli Oilfield, on the development and construction of Shengli Oilfield and Dongying City. The central leading comrades expressed great satisfaction with the achievements of Shengli Oilfield scored over the past few years. They gave specific directives on ways to turn Shengli Oilfield into China's second Daqing Oilfield and to accomplish the grand goal of doubling oil production in the next few years. On the afternoon of the same day, the central leading comrades inspected such oilfield projects as (Yongsan) and No 244 gushers, and inquired in detail about the production of the oil wells. Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades also listened to a report by Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on our province's industrial and agricultural production and party rectification.

On the morning of 13 February, Shengli Oilfield held a rally of nearly 2,000 cadres. Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered an important speech at the rally. Comrade Hu Yaobang also wrote inscriptions for the oilfield and the comrades on the oil extraction front. His inscription to Shengli Oilfield reads: "Build A Second Daqing To Greet the 40th State Founding Anniversary." His inscription to the comrades of the oil extraction front of the oil field reads: "An Arduous Pioneering History With 1 Million Earth-Shaking People."

Other central leading comrades and Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the rally.

VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN VISITS HOUSEHOLD, FODDER PLANT

HK150821 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 11 February, accompanied by Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; and (Yang Gengren), secretary of the Wuzhi County CPC Committee, State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his party paid a visit to (Liu Shiliang), a household specialized in raising chickens in (Li Zhuang) village in (Heyang) Township, Wuzhi County.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun asked (Liu Shiliang) how he raised chickens. The vice premier excitedly listened to Liu Shiliang's report, held his hands tightly, and repeatedly praised him: Well done! Well done! In addition, (Liu Shiliang) also told Vice Premier Tian that he planned to expand his business in 1984 and that he expected an income of more than 40,000 yuan. Vice Premier Tian once again held his hands tightly and said: (Liu Shiliang), carry on! Have courage and go ahead with your work boldly. You have the support of the central authorities.

During his visit, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun asked (Liu Shiliang) detailed question about where he got his breeds of chickens, the marketability of eggs, fodder supply, and the living conditions of his family. Filled with confidence, (Liu Shiliang) told Vice Premier Tian that he would live up to the expectations of the leading comrades and would enthusiastically make greater contributions to developing commodity production in the rural areas.

On 12 February, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun went to inspect a fodder processing plant owned by the Wuzhi County supply and marketing cooperative. On his departure, Vice Premier Tian said to the director of the fodder processing plant: I wish you a flourishing business and an abundant income. When you settle the accounts at the end of the year, write me a letter.

XU XIANGQIAN INTERVIEW ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW150501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 13 Feb 84

[By XINHUA Reporters Ai Pu and Xu Beiyang]

[Text] Guangzhou, 13 Feb (XINHUA) -- One afternoon recently, we had an interview in a courtyard in this city of flowers in southern China with Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei 0022 1135 6511 1201]. Forty years ago when Xu Xiangqian was acting commandant of the Yanan Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, he led the party rectification movement at the college. In the new historical period today, the party is undergoing another rectification. We asked him what his view is about this.

Marshal Xu is 83 years old now. Although he was wounded three times during the war years, he can walk without the support of a cane and without assistance. He is vigorous and in good physical health.

He pointed out that the key to rectifying the party's style is to preserve and carry forward the impartial and selfless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and to serve the people wholeheartedly. Recalling the glorious traditions of the party and the army, he said: In the past, party members were always in the van fighting the enemy and were the last to retreat. They were always the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. What really counts in the present party rectification is, in short, the party members' behavior. Those party members who are in leading positions in particular must set good examples. The first thing to do in party rectification is to shake up the cadre ranks, especially the leading cadre ranks. Party rectification cannot be properly carried out unless the leading groups are properly consolidated. Therefore, we should start with ourselves in rectifying the party's style.

Marshal Xu joined the army when he was 23. In the spring of 1927 he joined the party. Since then he has braved untold dangers, shed blood and toiled in rendering his meritorious services. Today he is aged and the hair on his head is grey but he still has the air of a common soldier. As his old army uniform is still usable, he does not request a new one, saying that "it is good practice to conserve for the state." Whenever his former subordinates come to Beijing to visit him and bring him some special local products, he always declines them. He used to keep several rabbits in his house, but when the Beijing Municipal Government issued a regulation last spring forbidding the raising of chickens, dogs, rabbits and five other kinds of fowl and animals in Beijing, Marshal Xu immediately urged workers of his household to follow the municipal government's regulation and dispose of the rabbits.

"The value of one's word lies in one's action, and the value of one's action lies in one's decisiveness; this principle applies to everything, big or small." This is a rule Marshal Xu has set for his subordinates as well as for himself throughout the several decades of his revolutionary life.

Marshal Xu has made it a practice to eat some wild herbs every spring. He said: "Now our material life is much better than before. Eating wild herbs always reminds me of the war years. In those days people used to save some millet to support the front line although they themselves might be hungry; they also risked their own lives to rescue wounded soldiers and give refuge to underground party members. Why? It is because they realized that communists and the People's Army shared their comforts and hardships and fought for their cause.

Marshal Xu continued: The communist cause is the greatest and toughest one in the history of mankind. To accomplish it requires long, arduous struggle by the people under the leadership of us communists. To straighten out the party's style means to preserve the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the people. No party member should forget even for a moment that the people are the masters of the country; that we are only the servants of the people and the servants of society, and not the other way around.

Marshal Xu has always paid great attention to maintaining ties with the masses and has never sought special privileges. Whenever he goes to inspect troops, he always asks his secretary to inform the leading authorities: "No special treatment is allowed. I will eat whatever the cadres and fighters ordinarily eat, otherwise I am not coming." When the country was beset with serious economic difficulties during the early 1960's, Marshal Xu was worried when awake or asleep. He took the initiative by eating food substitutes and coarse grains and eating less meat, and always gave the fine grains and meat allocated him to physically weaker comrades. Each time he makes a trip, he travels lightly with only a few aides; he tries to get in touch with the masses as much as possible, but not to cause them any problems.

In his talk with us, Marshal Xu said that Communist Party members and leading cadres who are party members should correctly treat their children and relatives. He said: We fought for several decades on battlefields where many of our good comrades gave their lives. Why did they shed their blood and sacrifice their lives? It is because they had one conviction: to struggle for the communist cause, for the liberation of all mankind and for the interests of the party and the people. Every communist must hold firm this conviction. He added: "Some people take advantage of their glorious title of Communist Party member and of their power to seek personal gain. Then what is the difference between them and exploiters? They can only be called bogus party members.

The family of Marshal Xu's son and his wife and that of his daughter and her husband shared a three-room house. Later, his son's mother-in-law requested for the family a housing unit in a new apartment building built by his son's office. When Marshal Xu learned of the request, he immediately asked his son to cancel the request. He explained to his son and daughter-in-law: "Many people are having greater difficulties than you are. In some families, three generations are sharing one house." Marshal Xu feels sorry that many people do not have new houses. He asked his daughter to maintain the true qualities of a communist: "To be concerned about affairs of state before others and to enjoy comfort after others."

His secretary told us that the marshal's nephew, a teacher at a military school in Heilongjiang, had repeatedly requested a transfer to Beijing. When his nephew begged in person or in writing, Marshal Xu always told him: "Observe the arrangements made by your organization," or "Are you telling me that one can be revolutionary only when he works in Beijing? If you want to serve the people, does working in a northeastern province make any difference?" Several years ago, a daughter of Marshal Xu's nephew wanted to join the Army. His nephew made a special trip to Beijing to beg him: "You haven't helped me get transferred to Beijing. Now please use your influence to get one of my two daughters into the Army. Isn't this a reasonable request?" Marshal Xu said no and told his nephew with a smile: "What about ordinary people's children? They do not have the help of high-ranking cadres."

Marshal Xu's "family rules" contain many "prohibitions": His children and relatives are prohibited from reading documents and restricted publications that he reads, from taking medicines prescribed for him, from joining him in visiting exhibitions or watching shows to which he is invited, from using his car and so on.

Marshal Xu's younger sister is a veteran cadre who joined the revolution in 1938. In the past, he never sent a car to pick her up or take her home when she came from the suburbs to see him in the city on Sundays. Marshal Xu said: "Government vehicles should not be used for visits by relatives because that is a private matter." In the last few years his sister, who is over 70, was becoming blind. It was only then that Marshal Xu agreed to send a car to pick her up and take her home, but he set a rule: "Pay according to regulation."

Marshal Xu said: "If a leading cadre keeps telling the masses to oppose unhealthy tendencies while he himself secures advantages through pull or influence everywhere, is he qualified to criticize others? If he asks his subordinates not to seek private interests, he himself must be perfectly impartial."

Marshal Xu talked about the glorious traditions of our party and our Army during the war years, various problems concerning party style in time of peace, and the necessity, urgency, tasks and emphasis of the current party rectification. Before we knew it one hour had passed, but he did not look tired at all. He meaningfully quoted a saying of Zhuge Liang [a statesman and strategist in the period of the Three Kingdoms (200-265)]. "A general is a person who decides life or death, success or failure, and good or bad fortune." He said: "Leading cadres shoulder heavy responsibilities. Only after the leading cadres have set their work style right, can they lead the millions of party members and people in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party, the Army and the people."

Marshal Xu pointed out with full confidence: The 1942 Yanan rectification movement unified the thinking of the whole party and eventually led to the great victory of the democratic revolution. In the new Long March today, we surely can win new victories in the four modernizations if the whole party does a good job in party rectification.

We bade farewell to Marshal Xu and walked out of his yeard. The rays of the evening sun fell on the green garden. The air was heavy with the scent of the colorful chrysanthemum growing by the road. Marshal Xu's unforgettable teachings were still echoing in our ears and stirring up a surge of emotion in us.

BO YIBO STRESSES IMPORT, EXPORT QUALITY

OW150537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- Commodity inspection departments should guarantee the quality of import and export commodities in order to promote the improvement of our exports' quality so that they will become more competitive on the world market. At the same time, they should guard against the import of fakes and shoddy goods. This is very important work, which must be further strengthened. Comrade Bo Yibo made these remarks on 13 February while meeting with commodity inspection bureau directors from various parts of the country.

A national conference of commodity inspection bureau directors, now in session in Beijing, has discussed how to implement the regulations on import and export commodity inspection promulgated by the State Council, and discussed and made arrangements for commodity inspection work in 1984. The conference held: The stress of commodity inspection departments' work this year is to be put on conscientiously studying, publicizing, and implementing the regulations on the inspection of import and export commodities, further strengthening the unified supervision and management of import and export inspection, and strictly guaranteeing import and export commodities' quality.

Bo Yibo said at the meeting: In foreign trade, the total annual value of our country's imports and exports is now more than \$40 billion; the work load in commodity inspection is very heavy. The State Council recently promulgated regulations on the inspection of import and export commodities. These are state regulations, which should be implemented not only by commodity inspection departments but also by foreign trade and production units, consignees, users, and other relevant departments. No commodity should miss inspection.

Bo Yibo called on commodity inspection departments to strengthen themselves. In addition to raising their technical level, they should rectify their work style and overcome bureaucracy in connection with the current work of party rectification. Under the leadership of leading bodies at various levels, they should wage a struggle against unhealthy tendencies. He stressed: Commodity inspectors should act in the party spirit, uphold truth and not be concerned about face-saving. At the same time, commodity inspection departments should take the initiative in strengthening their ties with production, foreign trade, and other relevant departments in order to do their work better.

CPPCC OFFICIAL ZHOU SHUTAO DIES IN TIANJIN

OW141530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Shutao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), died of illness in Tianjin this morning at the age of 93. Zhou was also vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and vice chairman of the All China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Born in 1891 in Dongzhi County, Anhui Province, Zhou was a delegate to the first Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949 and was elected a National Committee member. He was also a Standing Committee member of the first through fifth National People's Congresses and vice mayor of Tianjin in 1950's.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'SELECTED WORKS OF CHEN YUN'

OW 141341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- Contents of the "Selected Works of Chen Yun"
(1926-1949)

The Past and Future of the Chinese National Movement (July 1926)
The Trend and Future Struggle of the Peasant Movement in Jiangsu (24 November 1929)
The Workers' Economic Struggle in the Soviet Areas (25 April 1933)
How to Conclude Labor Contracts (2 July 1933)
Is the Leadership Style of This Inspector Good or Bad? (5 July 1933)
Several Important Questions on Commencing Work in the White Area (7 June 1934)
The Form of Struggle and Organization in the Guerrilla Warfare Areas (14 September 1934)
The Development of the Revolutionary Movement and the Prevention of Sabotage by Enemy Agents (1 October 1936)
On Policy Toward Cadres (September 1938)
Why It Was Necessary To Dismiss Liu Ligong From the Party (23 May 1939)
How To Be a Communist Party Member (30 May 1939)
Party Branches (10 June 1939)
Consolidate the Party and Strengthen Mass Work (18 September 1939)
The Present Focus of Local Work Is To Carry Out Mass Work (3 November 1939)
Mass Work in Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region (10 December 1939)
Several Questions on Building the Contingent of Cadres (10 December 1939)
Study is a Responsibility of Communist Party Members (December 1939)
On an Important Form of Struggle in the Guerrilla Warfare Areas -- Guerrilla Groups (22 January 1940)
Strictly Adhere to Party Discipline (19 March 1940)
Party Members Should Be Loyal to the Party (1940)
Consolidate the Party's Secret Organizations in the Rear and Enemy-Occupied Areas (1 October 1940)
Some Questions About Cadres' Work (29 November 1940)
Master the Methods of Leadership (23 December 1940)
On the Decision Regarding the Principles of Using Students of Various Schools Directly Under the Party Central Committee and Their Correspondence (13, 14 February 1941)
Party Members Should Enthusiastically Participate in Economic and Technical Work (1 May 1941)
The Down-to-Earth Restructuring of Party Organizations in the Rear Area and Expanding Our Activities Outside the Party (December 1941)
Improve the Party's Secret Work in the Rear Area (December 1941)
To Respect and Unite Non-Party Cadres Is Our Party's Important Policy (December 1941)
Where To Go To Study (24 March 1942)
Cadres Must Make Strict Demands of Themselves (7 October 1942)
On the Question of Two Tendencies of the Party's Literary and Art Workers (10 March 1943)
The Financial and Economic Problems of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region (3 December 1944)
How to Do Financial Work Well (1 February 1945)
Uphold the Truth Instead of Being Concerned About Face-Saving (9 May 1945)
Several Opinions on Work in Manchuria (30 November 1945)
The Progress of Construction of Our Bases in Northern Manchuria (20 April 1946)
The Situation in Northeast China and Our Tasks There (7 July 1946)
Mobilizing the Peasants is the Key to Establishing Our Bases in Northeast China (13 July 1946)

Strengthen Inner-Party Life (22 April 1947)
Lessons Drawn From Land Reform Work in Eastern Liaoning (16 April 1948)
Correctly Handle the Staffing Problems of Enterprises We Have Recently Taken Over
(1 August 1948)
The General Task of the Current Chinese Workers Movement (3, 4 August 1948)
Attach Importance to Financial and Economic Work (August 1948)
Experience Gained in Taking Over Shenyang (28 November 1948)
Speech at Shenyang Workers Congress (5 January 1949)

VILLAGE COMMITTEES REPLACE RURAL PRODUCTION BRIGADES

OW141501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA) -- More than 170,000 village committees have replaced production brigades in China's rural areas, according to a national civil affairs conference now in session here. The conference said the new local organizations could help local governments manage civil affairs, production, and welfare services more efficiently than the brigades, which were established in 1958.

Village committee leaders are elected by local residents to serve on sub-committees for mediation, public security, public health and other matters. They manage public affairs and social services in their areas, mediate civil disputes, help maintain public order and convey residents' opinions, demands and suggestions to township governments. Each committee administers one or several villages. An official from the Ministry of Civil Affairs estimated that there would be about 700,000 village committees nationwide by the end of this year.

Each township administers up to a dozen village committees in its area. By the end of last year, more than 22,000 township governments replaced commune administrations in 1,118 of China's 2,300 counties. The establishment of township governments and village committees will be completed in most parts of the country this year. The rural restructuring will continue until mid-1985 in Tibet and Xinjiang.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON SHANDONG LAWBREAKERS

OW140559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular concerning the decision of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee to reorganize the Chengwu County CPC Committee, in which the leadership was controlled by people who were seriously factionalist in their ideas and violated law and discipline. The circular calls on all localities in their struggle to rectify the style and reinforce discipline of the party, and to tackle serious problems existing in party organizations at various levels. Resolute action must be taken to sternly handle and solve, in good time, problems existing in party organizations controlled by people with serious factionalist ideas and by lawbreakers.

The circular says: The Chengwu County CPC Committee in Shandong Province was controlled by a few people, who were seriously factionalist in their ideas and violated law and discipline. They used their authority to form factions and cliques in order to seek personal gain, in serious violation of law and discipline. In accordance with the investigation and the suggestions by the work group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee decided to reorganize the Chengwu County CPC Committee and take separate disciplinary action against the leading members of the former county party committee, who were seriously factionalist in their ideas and violated law and discipline.

The serious case of Chengwu County explains that, when a leading body goes wrong, it will lead the whole party organization along an evil path, thus creating a serious situation in which evil practices and criminal activities are rampant in a prefecture, department or unit, and causing grave harm to the cause of the party. Although the serious case of the Chengwu County CPC Committee is an isolated incident, it did not occur only in a particular province. (Similar incidents also occurred, and were duly handled, in Hebei and Shanxi Provinces.) The leaders of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as departments, must learn a good lesson from this serious incident.

The circular says: The serious incident in Chengwu County tells us that, in rectifying the party's style and reinforcing party discipline, it is far from adequate merely to tackle the problems involving violations of law and discipline by individual party members and cadres. It is also necessary to tackle the serious problems existing in party organizations at various levels. This experience merits our attention. Party organizations at higher levels must take resolute action to solve, in good time, the problems of party organizations that seriously violate party discipline, and are unable to correct themselves, especially those party organizations at prefectural and county level controlled by those who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and have violated law and discipline. Reorganization or dissolution must be carried out where necessary. A party organization must be held responsible and investigated for long failing to interfere in a serious violation of law and discipline, even by an individual party member. It is imperative to eradicate factionalism, strengthen the party spirit and resolutely eliminate from leading bodies the "three types of people" and other lawbreakers, so that party leadership at various levels will be truly in the hands of those comrades who can resolutely carry out the central authorities' line, principles and policy, have a correct work style and dare to create a new situation.

COMMITTEE PROMOTES 1984 CIVILITY ACTIVITIES

OW100909 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA) -- Views on Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities in 1984 (6 February 1984); The Central Committee for Promoting Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities

I

Nationwide activities for promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves continued to deepen and spread in 1983. Many localities and fronts and vast numbers of grassroots units obtained notable successes in the activities and accumulated new experiences. These successes and experiences have laid a solid foundation for further carrying out the building of the socialist spiritual civilization in 1984.

The year 1984 is the second year of a 5-year drive put forward by the CPC Central Committee to achieve a fundamental improvement in the general mood of society. The new situation created by the all-round party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution on the ideological front has provided a more favorable condition for deepening the activities promoting five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. At the same time, it has also set stricter demands on us in conducting the activities; therefore, it is extremely important that we successfully carry out this year's work. From the high plane of striving to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we should consciously uphold the policy of simultaneously building a material and spiritual civilization and further conduct mass activities on every front and in the vast numbers of urban and rural grassroots units.

II

To intensify the activities promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves in 1984, the fundamental requirements are: Based on results in recent years, we shall further tackle problems comprehensively and solidly launch widespread activities to build all sorts of civilized units in urban and rural areas. All localities, departments, and units shall take building civilized units as the basic form and substance of activities to promote the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves in 1984 and in the coming years. Activities that have proven effective in recent years shall be continued without major changes, but they must be made compatible with the goal and plan of the activities to build civilized units and must be incorporated into these activities.

The incorporation of building civilized units as the basic form and substance of the activities promoting the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves is a logical development of these activities which have deepened from their superficial beginnings. In the practice of taking part in activities to promote the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves over the years, a vast number of cadres and masses have begun the new process of building civilized units. A large number of civilized villages (towns), plants (mines), neighborhoods, stores, schools, and other units have emerged in various localities. These civilized units displayed great superiority and strong vitality. Particularly in recent years, the cooperation between army men and civilians in building spiritual civilization has set an example for and pushed forward the development of joint endeavors between peasants and workers, between the cadres and the masses, between the police and civilians, and between the factory and its neighborhood. These joint endeavors have sped up the building of various kinds of civilized units. It is now necessary to summarize the experience of building spiritual civilization through the joint efforts of army men and civilians and popularize it among various units according to their specific conditions. Enterprises and establishments set up by the state in rural areas should learn from the PLA and strengthen their ties with local peasants. In accordance with the policy of reciprocity, they should join the peasants in building a material and spiritual civilization in the countryside and strengthen the worker-peasants alliance in the new period by helping peasants carry out ideological-political work, by disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge, by passing on their technical skills, and by organizing recreational and sports activities. Practice shows that building civilized units is a fundamental way to institutionalize the activities to promote the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves and conduct them on a regular basis. It is an effective way to carry the building of socialist spiritual civilization down to the grassroots level. It will make party, government, and military leaders personally take a hand in the work and coordinate the efforts at all sectors to effectively tackle problems in a comprehensive way.

Comrades in various localities and from all walks of life throughout the country should recognize this trend and the activities' characteristics and adapt their guiding ideology and work to this development.

The building of various kinds of civilized units is just beginning. Leadership at all levels should make the best use of this situation and help achieve a further improvement of the social atmosphere in urban and rural areas through these activities.

III

To push forward the building of civilized units, all localities, departments and units should seriously carry out the following tasks:

1. The building of civilized units should be integrated with party rectification work, and plans should be worked out for its gradual development. It should be recognized that the party's ideological unity, its work style improvement, the strengthening of its leading nucleus and the improvement in its weak and lax state are creating important conditions for building civilized units. It is necessary to use an improved party style to influence social ethics. It is necessary to bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of the communists, and the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion in building civilized units, and strive to build their units into civilized units through party rectification. All localities, departments, and units should proceed from reality and work out plans to build themselves into civilized units.

There is great momentum in the countryside to build civilized villages (towns), and we need to guide this development through planning. In view of the great impact of the social mood in the cities on the general mood of society, we should pay special attention to the work of planning and organizing the building of civilized neighborhoods, districts, and other units in the cities. In addition to making plans for themselves, all departments should also put forward basic requirements and the current main direction of attack for their subordinate units, in light of the departments' work realities and vocational characteristics. It is necessary to recognize that building civilized units must be undertaken in proper order, from the lower level to the higher, and from one point to the whole area. It should be undertaken by resolving prominent problems in a down-to-earth manner, one or two at a time, and then proceed to set new demands and advance towards higher goals. Those units, which have not started the work, should start now. Those already having started should strive to attain a higher goal. It is necessary to encourage genuine enthusiasm, seek tangible results, and refrain from seeking to attain quotas alone, or engaging in formalism. Various localities and departments should stipulate provisional criteria for various types of civilized units at their respective levels, on the basis of investigation and study, and summarization of their experience. However, all civilized units must attain the goal of eliminating unsanitary conditions, disorderliness and poor service, providing quality service and maintaining good order and a beautiful environment. On this basis, they should seek to make notable progress in their mental outlook, social atmosphere, and human relations. They should seek to achieve prominent results in family planning, popular education, and the cultural life of the masses. They should seek to make the building of a material and spiritual civilization mutually accommodating, and achieve tangible results in their endeavors. The number of units launching activities to build civilized units may be large, but prudence should be exercised in conferring the title of "civilized unit." The title can be conferred on a unit which is deemed qualified by the masses, after a process of selection and appraisal, and with the approval of the higher level.

2. In building civilized units, it is necessary to put ideological building first. It is necessary to continue deepening the ideological education in collectivism, patriotism, socialism, and communism, with reference to the ideological realities of the masses in various units; to integrate the regular political study and vocational training with the self-study of the masses;

to enhance the attractiveness, persuasion and appeal of ideological education, by launching rich and colorful activities; to further organize the activities to learn from Lei Feng, foster new work, perform good deeds, and comfort people, and to conduct these activities on a regular basis by organizing comprehensive service for needy households; to popularize the experience of the "revitalizing China" book-reading and lecturing activities with reference to the realities of respective units; to organize activities to learn from Zhu Boru, Zhang Haidi, the Hua Shan heroic rescue collective, and advanced personnel in all walks of life, including those in their own locality, department, and unit; to conduct a public survey in a well-organized way, do a good job of contrasting past and present, and steadily improve the educational effect by conducting accurate analysis of the past and present.

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the 65th anniversary of the May 4 Movement. The inheritance and fostering of the patriotic spirit and revolutionary traditions should be made an important part of ideological education for the whole year. It is necessary to vigorously publicize the revolutionary history of our party and Army, and the dedication and lofty moral quality of our revolutionary martyrs, heroes and models. Educational activities may be launched to call on our predecessors, to cherish the memory of our revolutionary martyrs, to foster traditions, and pledge dedication to the four modernizations. Investigation may be conducted to help understand the career of the revolutionary martyrs, heroes and models, patriots and other great figures in one's own school, plant, village, or locality. Monuments, statues, memorial halls, or exhibition rooms may be established, where conditions permit, so that they may become permanent sites for commemoration and for conducting education about traditions. During the National Day period, various localities may organize mass lectures, forums, literary and art creations, festivals, and recitals under the theme of "praising the motherland" to enhance people's love of and faith in the motherland, socialism, and the party through rich and colorful celebrations and educational activities.

It is necessary to make national defense education a part of the education on patriotism, and actively develop the promotion of the ardent love of the people and the PLA. In the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, it is necessary to conduct education on patriotism in conjunction with that to promote national unity and to teach the people to love and protect the frontiers; it is also necessary to publicize and commend advanced collectives and model personnel in promoting national unity.

3. Rules and regulations, based on ideological education, should be formulated and improved in building civilized units. In all civilized units, there must be good order in production, work, study, and livelihood, and everyone must cultivate the habit of consciously observing discipline and abiding by the law. This minimum requirement for being civilized must be strictly observed. It is necessary to conduct education on social morality, vocational ethics, abiding by the law, and observance of discipline among the cadres and masses; to draw up, and improve, civilized conventions, regulations and the job responsibility system, put into effect a system of supervision from top to bottom, check work attendance and assess work proficiency on a regular basis; and to continue to improve traffic discipline and order in public places, and to pay attention to the civilized appearance around dormitories, in courtyards, and around newly built housing units. The promotion of the "three contracts," launched to encourage health, public order, and tree-planting, should be conscientiously expanded and continued. In this respect, leading organs at all levels and various large units should assume responsibility, and exemplarily fulfill the contracts under the unified planning of cities, districts, and neighborhoods, and accept supervision and examination. CYL members, trade union members, and militia may be organized into civilization supervision posts to safeguard social morality and vocational ethics, to advise people to observe regulations

and discipline, and to struggle against phenomena leading to a relaxation of discipline and to undermining of social order. Education on morality and discipline should be combined with necessary administrative, economic, and legal means, and persons who violate discipline and cause harm must be given administrative and economic punishment. Those who commit criminal offenses must be made to bear legal responsibility.

4. In building civilized units, there must be both creation and destruction, that is, it is necessary to foster what is good and eliminate what is bad, and to promote new customs, while resolutely curing bad. Civilized units should serve as a strong point for resisting the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and must never allow evil trends, which harm the country and the people, to exist. There are many things to do and many requirements to be met in building civilized units, but the most important is to carry forward the revolutionary integrity and foster a new custom of serving the people, of bringing benefit to society and devoting one's life to socialist modernization. A locality or unit should recognize its principal public evil, which affects the standards of social conduct, and should put forward a clear-cut slogan and work out specific measures on what should be promoted and opposed. Such measures must be totally implemented. Every family, factory, school, shop, hotel, hospital, transportation station, dock, airport, and customs office should foster its own civilized work style.

It is necessary to continue to resolutely struggle against criminal activities. At the same time, it is necessary to do a better job in helping, educating, and saving young delinquents, who commit minor criminal offenses. Obscene books, magazines, pictures, manuscripts, videotapes, and other obscene articles must be thoroughly checked and confiscated. Criminals who make, copy, sell or disseminate obscene articles, abduct women, and arrange for prostitutes and their pimps must be punished promptly and severely. Gambling, feudalistic superstition, maltreatment of women, children and old people, and other bad practices of organizing wasteful weddings and funerals must be resolutely curbed. Conditions should be actively created for setting up and expanding cultural and rest facilities, and recreational and sports activities should be organized to enrich the masses' spare time.

5. This year's "All-People Decorum and Courtesy Month" should be arranged and carefully organized by the various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in light of local conditions and in accordance with the requirements for promoting the building of civilized units. Centralized and unified social activities and shock work benefiting the public should be carefully selected and not overdone; emphasis should be placed on grass-roots units, where something should be done purposefully to improve the mental and environmental outlook, and where such activities should be effectively organized. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have again called for efforts to continue the "All-People Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities in a better way. All areas and departments should actively strengthen their leadership and carry out these activities better this year than in previous years.

This year, the main purpose of these activities is to continue tackling the problem of poor sanitary conditions, disorderliness and poor service, to improve quality of service, establish good social order, and create a beautiful environment. On the basis of summing up their achievements and experiences in launching each "All-People Decorum and Courtesy Month" in the past 2 years, various areas and units should sort out their shortcomings and select which problems to tackle -- one or two problems which have a fairly great influence on the standards of social conduct, and of which the masses in those areas and units are strongly critical.

To improve service quality, attention should be paid to such civilized "windows" as commercial, catering and service establishments, medical and public health departments, transport departments, post and telecommunication offices, movie theaters, physical culture facilities, noted historical sites, parks, and busy shopping centers. People there should be reeducated to serve the people wholeheartedly, and should receive basic training in vocational ethics, civilized conduct, and polite language. This type of education and training should be gradually standardized and systematized. Efforts should be made to eliminate the phenomena of "coldness, roughness, and defiance" in existing service work through the launching of an emulation drive to become "civilized work posts outstanding in three categories." To establish good order, it is necessary to adopt measures to continue solving the problem of disorderliness in a city's appearance, transportation, public places, tourist spots and country fairs. To create a beautiful environment, it is necessary to vigorously promote afforestation, effectively strengthen public health, capital construction, and urban environmental protection, and educate the masses to cherish and value wild animal and plant resources. Moreover, efforts should be made to further green, purify, and beautify urban areas by planting grass, flowers, and trees and decorating the areas with fountains and sculptures.

In launching the "All-People Decorum and Courtesy Month" this year, greater attention should be paid to its ideological nature and educational significance. The traditional activities to learn from Lei Feng should be upheld and enriched and developed through various organizational forms. Learning from our revolutionary predecessors and inheriting their revolutionary traditions should be made an important theme of the "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities; at the same time, it is necessary to learn from, and publicize, heroic models of the socialist period, and learn from, and publicize, the advanced personnel in each area and unit who have made contributions to socialist modernization. Activities to promote friendship between the Army and civilians and between workers and peasants may be organized, and education to promote love of the PLA and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance may be conducted.

In launching "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities, all areas should organize the cadres and the masses to sum up their achievements and experiences in launching the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" movement in the past 3 years, organize them to undergo further education on social morality, decorum and courtesy, so that the masses and young people will develop ideals, moral integrity, and culture, and observe discipline. Various areas may commend a number of civilized units, "five good" families and activists in "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" in order to promote the building of a socialist spiritual civilization in every basic-level unit.

SOIREE OPENS PLA VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

HK141523 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Summary] The 1984 Army-wide volleyball tournament opened in Guangzhou today. Last night, the tournament organization committee held a literature and art soiree to welcome the players. The singing and dancing troupe of the Guangzhou PLA units gave performances.

"Before the performances, responsible persons of the Guangzhou PLA units, including You Taizhong and Wang Meng, received all players, coaches, referees, and working personnel. The tournament will end on 5 March."

FACTIONALISTS DISCIPLINED IN SHANDONG COUNTY

OW140749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 13 Feb 84

[By reporter Yuan Wenzhong]

[Excerpts] Jinan, 13 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Chengwu County CPC Committee in Shandong Province was controlled by a few people with serious factionalist influence and law breakers, who used their power to form factions and cliques, seek personal gains and violate law and discipline to the serious detriment of the interests of the country and the people. In accordance with the investigation and the suggestions of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee duly handled this case and decided to reorganize the Chengwu County CPC Committee and take separate disciplinary actions within the party against the leading members of the former county party committee for serious violation of law and discipline. The provincial party committee also circulated a notice on the serious incident in Chengwu County, calling on party organizations at various levels throughout the province to use the problems in the county as negative teaching material in party rectification and, conducting examination in the light of the problems and correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification, resolutely eliminate the "three types of people," eradicate factionalism and correct the party's style in order to unify thinking, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the party organization.

Chengwu County originally was fairly advanced in its work. Around 1978, Ai Fuhua, Lu Maijin, Cai Xiangcun and some others were transferred to work in the county. They were either factionalist leaders who had risen to prominence through rebellion during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or leading cadres with serious factionalist ideas. After they arrived in Chengwu, they banded together to engage in flagrant factionalist activities. In order to include their own people in the leading body of the county party committee, Ai Fuhua and Cai Xiangcun gathered some factionalists in October 1980 when the county party congress was in session. They formed illicit ties with one another, drew up evil schemes, engaged in activities outside the party organization, secretly drafted a namelist and whipped up opinions flattering one another in order to lobby for votes. As a result, four conscientious and honest candidates for secretary and the Standing Committee member were not elected, while Lu Maijin, Cai Xiangcun and some other factionalists were included in the leading body of the county party committee.

After they grabbed the leadership of the county party committee, Lu Maijin, Cai Xiangcun and others ideologically resisted some important policy decisions of the central authorities and boycotted their implementation. Organizationally they substituted factionalism for party spirit and ganged up to seek personal gains. Moreover, they ignored the "Rules of Conduct for Inner-Party Political Life" in their style, abused their power to seek personal gains and wilfully squandered and embezzled state resources. After their violations of law and discipline came to light, the Shandong Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, time and again sent joint investigative groups to Chengwu County. In December 1983 the Central Discipline Inspection Commission again repeatedly checked on the major problems. A host of facts showed that the problems of Chengwu County were rather serious.

Because the leadership of Chengwu County was controlled by people with serious factionalist ideas and law breakers, the production of the county also suffered grave losses.

The per capita income of the county's rural population, which originally ranked second among the 10 counties under the prefecture, fell below the average of the whole prefecture last year. The county was formerly an advanced model in the network of afforested farmland. However, due to the county party committee's negligence in recent years, the area interplanted with trees and grain crops has fallen from 450,000 to 260,000 mu as a result of destructive felling of trees.

The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee paid close attention to the problems in Chengwu County. After hearing the reports and suggestions by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission work group and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee called two special forums to study the county's problems. The provincial CPC Committee held that the leadership of Chengwu County was usurped by people with serious factionalist ideas and law breakers and that the principal leading members of the county party committee had committed serious mistakes and caused grave damage to the whole country. Therefore, the provincial party committee decided to reorganize the county party committee, expell its Deputy Secretary Lu Maijin from the party and dismiss Secretary Wei Zhengting, Deputy Secretaries Cai Xiangcun and Zhao Guojie and Standing Committee member Liu Qingbin, who were involved in economic irregularities in their respective party posts. The provincial party committee recommended that County Magistrate Liu Qingbin and Vice Chairman Ai Fuhua of the county People's Congress Standing Committee be removed from their posts. It also instructed the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee to treat Chengwu as an experimental county in party rectification in the prefecture and, through the rectification, thoroughly investigate the political and economic problems connected with the leaders of the former county party committee and other personnel involved and then draw up a final verdict on them.

SHANDONG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DOCUMENT NO 1

SK150559 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The provincial rural work conference opened in Jinan on 13 February. At a general session held on 14 February, responsible comrades of pertinent provincial departments first summed up and exchanged their experiences on implementing the CPC Central Committee's 1983 No 1 Document and, in line with the work of their own departments, discussed their opinions and plans to successfully study and implement this year's No 1 Document, greatly develop rural commodity production, and [words indistinct] good tendency in rural production.

Guo Changcai, director of the provincial Financial Department, pointed out in his speech: Rural areas are transforming their self-oriented economy into large-scale commodity production and their traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. This historical change in rural economic development will open up wider financial sources for the state's financial departments. Financial departments on all levels should fully perform their function and do their work successfully so as to improve agricultural production forces, dredge circulation channels, develop commodity production, and accelerate the development of rural education, public health, science, and technology.

(Huang Keren), deputy director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, said: In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the state plans for procuring major farm and sideline products, it is necessary to invigorate diverse channels while keeping the major channel unblocked. We plan to get into order the policies and methods for managing the materials of the first and the second categories, such as grain, cotton, hogs, eggs, and medicinal herbs, to implement assigned purchase plans, to widely apply the economic contract system and to resolutely eliminate the ideas of setting barriers between town and country, setting blockades between different regions and arbitrarily changing prices.

(Xie Dalong), director of the provincial Tax Bureau, said: Taxation is a lever to regulate the economy. After studying the CPC Central Committee's 1984 No 1 Document, we have made a preliminary plan to exempt the fodder industry undertaken by communes and brigades from industrial and commercial tax and from industrial and commercial income tax. Preferential treatment will also be given to state and other collective enterprises, whose compound fodder will be exempted from industrial and commercial tax so as to support the rural breeding industry. In the meantime, rural areas are encouraged to develop a minor energy industry. Efforts should be made to support peasants to raise funds to build a cold-storage depot, warehouse, and transport facilities needed in commodity circulation. In order to help poverty-stricken communes and brigades in old revolutionary base areas take on a new look as soon as possible, those whose per capita income was less than 100 yuan last year will be exempted from tax for 2 years.

Responsible comrades of the provincial Agricultural, Forestry, and Aquatic Product Departments also gave their opinions on ways to develop the province's resources and to promote rural commodity production.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ON COMMODITY PRODUCTION

OW141143 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee's conference on rural work opened in Hangzhou 10 February. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on 13 February delivered an important speech at the conference, entitled: "Understanding the New Situation in the Rural Areas, Promoting the Vigorous Development of Commodity Production."

Comrade Wang Fang's speech is divided into three parts, namely, continuing to liberate our thinking to cope with the new situation of vigorous development of commodity production; treating the development of commodity production as the main task in the rural areas this year; and strengthening leadership in rural work.

This station will make several reports on the guidelines of Comrade Wang Fang's speech.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out at the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee's conference on rural work that cadres at various levels must continue to liberate their thinking, break away from conventions and adapt to the new situation of vigorous development of commodity production.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Zhejiang's rural areas, like other places in the country, are changing from self-sufficient or partly self-sufficient economy to relatively large-scale commodity production and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. This is a great historical change.

Comrade Wang Fang listed these main manifestations of the new situation in Zhejiang's rural areas amid this historical change:

1. The peasants have an unprecedented scope of operation; they have broken down the traditional thinking that peasants only do farm work. More and more of them have joined the ranks of commodity production, and they are now engaged in all kinds of trades including food processing, construction work, production of building materials, commercial service, water and land transportation, animal husbandry, production and sales of eggs and milk, fruit production, forestry, horticulture, raising birds and animals, and fishery work. According to statistics gathered in 1983, some 7.52 million peasants have left their fields to engage in diversified economic work, accounting for 45 percent of the total labor force in the rural areas.

2. Specialized farming families and key production families are developing rapidly. At the end of 1983 there were more than 1.09 million such families in the whole province, accounting for 13 percent of all rural households.
3. Various forms of cooperation and joint ventures based on family operation are developing. There are now more than 65,000 joint operation units in the province.
4. The peasants have unprecedented enthusiasm for learning science.
5. The markets in urban and rural areas are lively.
6. More and more people in the rural areas are becoming rich.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The excellent situation in the rural areas during the past several years has proved that the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct. More and more cadres and masses have a good grasp of the party's policies and they have turned the policies into great material strength. Under the guidance of the party's policies, the development of commodity production and building rich socialist new rural areas have become irresistible trends. The ideology and work of leading cadres at various levels must keep up with this new situation and they should enthusiastically support the masses' demand to become rich through hard work, encourage the masses' creative spirit, and promote the vigorous development of commodity production by adroitly guiding the masses' action according to circumstances.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: In order to adapt our thinking to the rural areas' changing situation of transformation from a self-sufficient or partly self-sufficient economy into relatively large-scale commodity production and from traditional agriculture into modern agriculture, we must pay attention to understanding the following things: We must have a correct attitude toward commodity production, family operation and those peasants who have become rich ahead of other peasants. We must correctly understand the transformation from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and the current situation of the rural economy in order to be able to make an overall economic plan for the rural areas.

GUANGXI PLA COMMANDER RESISTS 'UNHEALTHY PRACTICES'

HK150350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by XINHUA reporters Liu Nanchang and Zheng Guolian: "With Power in Hand, He Seeks No Personal Gain But Dares To Resist Evil Trends -- On Li Xinliang, Commander of the Guangxi Military District"]

[Excerpt] When talking about Li Xinliang, the commander of the Guangxi Military District, the commanders and fighters in the border frontline of Guangxi invariably praise him as a good cadre who refuses to take advantage of his power to seek personal gain and who dares to resist unhealthy practices.

The 48-year-old Li Xinliang was promoted from the frontier guards in June last year. In May of last year, while still a divisional commander, a leading cadre from a higher body went to his division and asked him in private to transfer to Nanning the son-in-law of a leading cadre of a certain unit, who worked as a political instructor in a frontier company. Li Xinliang tersely replied: "Without a proper reason, this cannot be done!" Not long afterwards, however, the higher body issued a transfer order. Li Xinliang angrily said: "If a person's transfer is carried out through personal relations, he should not be allowed to go even if there is an order for this transfer!" With the approval of the divisional CPC Committee, he immediately ordered the personnel department to pigeonhole the transfer order for the time being.

The leading cadre "tried to bring him around" through Li Xinliang's old comrades-in-arms. With deep feeling Li Xinliang said: "We can see with our own eyes how many sons and daughters of cadres are determined to defend the country and man the frontier garrisons, with the younger brothers or sisters taking over the rifles when their elder brothers have laid down their lives, and with some others still unwilling to leave their positions after retiring from active military service. However, a few comrades treasure their children so much that they have done such a thing. This exerts negative influence among the masses." After making a report to the higher authorities and getting the support of the CPC Committee at the higher level, Li Xinliang put a stop to this transfer.

Not long after Li Xinliang was promoted to commander of the Guangxi Military District, he received a letter from a friend who was a leading comrade in charge of personnel work in a city. Li Xinliang's son works in that city. The friend asked Li Xinliang son to lend a helping hand in transferring the son-in-law of a leading comrade of that city from the frontiers to Nanning. Obviously, if Li Xinliang should do him a favor, his son would also be cared for in the future. After reading the letter, Li unhesitatingly handled the matter according to predetermined practice. If the reasons cited for the transfer are reasonable, the matter should be passed on to the organizational department to be dealt with according to official principles. Otherwise, the matter should be "frozen" and no reply given. Since taking office as commander of the Guangxi Military District, he has received 14 similar letters.

HENAN URGES WEEDING OUT PEOPLE OF THREE CATEGORIES

HK141128 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Summary] The Organization Department of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee recently wrote an article entitled "The Importance of Weeding Out People of Three Categories As Seen From the Criminal Activities of Geng Qichang."

The article says that to study the rise and fall of Geng Qichang, once an important person who made his fortune and was promoted to a high position during the Cultural Revolution, and who was expelled from this party and sentenced to imprisonment recently for protecting a counterrevolutionary, Zhai Decheng, will be good for people to gain a profound understanding of the instructions of the central authorities on weeding out the people of three categories and to make further efforts to purify party organizations and the ranks of cadres.

Geng Qichang was promoted to an important post under the organizational line of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and became a key member of the counter-revolutionary cliques. "Just as was pointed out by Comrade Ye Jianying at the meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC," the article continues, "the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques pursued an organizational line centering on factionalism. The core members they relied on were a handful of careerists, adventurists, speculators who sold their souls, degenerate elements as well as some dregs of society, whose second nature was to conduct sabotage. What Geng Qichang did during the 10 years of turmoil proved that he was an out-and-out degenerate element."

Zhai Decheng was a temporary worker in a chemical fertilizer plant in Xinxiang County before he was arrested. He did not know Geng Qichang until one day in May 1981 when he suddenly paid a visit to the latter, during which he said a lot of things against the party's line mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and attacked some central leaders. After that he paid frequent visits to Geng's house and wrote a number of counterrevolutionary slogans and big-character posters. Geng knew all this but shielded his criminal activities.

"The criminality of Geng Qichang tells us that we must never lower our guard against the people of three categories. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in July 1979 that at present, there are still a large number of people who are opposed to the party's political and ideological lines. We must pay attention to this. Generally speaking, these people were promoted during the Great Cultural Revolution. They are people with vested interests. They feel that the present policies are not good for them and are yearning for the past. Some of them may have changed their attitude through our work, but we cannot expect that all of them will change their attitude. Geng Qichang was one of those who had vested interests and was a diehard who refused to mend his ways."

The article continues: "Comrade Chen Yun pointed out sharply that we must not judge the people of three categories by their present behavior. Most of them are doing quite well at present, while the old comrades are still alive, because they have to do so in order to get a promotion. However, under certain circumstances when there are disturbances within the party, these people will stir up great troubles. We must clearly see that the people of three categories form a horde of ambitious political force. After the struggle to expose, criticize, and check these people, most of them have been investigated and dealt with accordingly, and some have mended their ways in thinking and action. However, there are still some who have not yet changed their stands and continue to hide in our party and leading groups. They adhere to their original factionalist ideas and have in mind a series of agitating and subversive political propositions. They can play cunning political tricks and disguise themselves under unfavorable conditions. They hide themselves in many places and have uninterruptedly kept factionalist contacts among themselves. Generally speaking, they are younger and better-educated, so they are easier to promoted as our successors. If we fail to pay attention to this, they will become a hidden danger for our party, which will bring great harm to the party's cause.

"Over the past few years, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the people of three categories must not be permitted into the leading bodies. Those who are already in leading posts must be resolutely dismissed from their posts. The decision on party rectification also points out that to purify the party organization is an important task in party rectification, and to weed out the people of three categories is the key to fulfilling this task."

After criticizing some cadres who have not paid enough attention to this question, the article then calls on party committees and organizational departments at all levels to maintain unanimity with the CPC Central Committee on this question and carry through to the end the work of weeding out the people of three categories.

HENAN GOVERNOR CITES FIGHTER OF ECONOMIC CRIME

HK141127 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] According to JINGJI RIBAO, Henan Governor He Zhukang spoke highly of the advanced deeds of Lin Hong, a female professional worker in the No 4 chemical plant in Hebi City. He said that it is of great significance that JINGJI RIBAO has given publicity to the advanced deeds of Comrade Lin Hong, who has bravely struggled against some speculators and swindlers. He Zhukang pointed out that over the past few years, in some party and government departments, especially on the economic front, there have actually been some comrades who have slackened their vigilance and blunted their fighting will and who dare not expose and fight against those who have committed such crimes as graft and embezzlement, speculation and swindling, and giving and taking bribes. They have turned a blind eye to these economic crimes, or have even tolerated and indulged them. This must be changed thoroughly as soon as possible. We must clearly understand that no economic crimes can be tolerated by our party discipline and state law, because they deviate from the interests of the party, the state, and the people. To fight bravely against economic crimes means defending the most fundamental interests of the party, the state, and the people. The broad masses of party members, cadres, and staff and workers must greatly develop Comrade Lin Hong's revolutionary spirit, which is characterized by taking a firm and clear-out stand, hating evil like an enemy, and being ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause, and make positive contributions to the building of both spiritual and material civilizations.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON PREVENTING ABUSES

SK150439 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On 6 February the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Rectification Guidance Committee issued a circular on resolutely checking the unhealthy trends of abusing power to seek private gains and creating difficulties for others in doing things, urging party organizations at all levels to earnestly implement the tasks set forth by the circular.

The circular points out: The important task of the party rectification drive is to correct the acts of abusing power to seek private gains. One of the major problems currently and strongly complained about by the masses inside and outside the party is that some persons in certain departments take advantage of their power and positions to create difficulties for others in doing things for petty personal gains. Some persons even extort money by engaging in malpractices. Those who are in charge of material supply have grabbed articles, those who are in charge of financial affairs have grabbed money from job applicants. Thus, the people often say that no matter what power they have, some personnel are always apt to seek private gains and to create difficulties in doing things if they do not receive bribes. Their high-handed and corrupt practices have brought serious damage to the image of the party and the government, which has developed among the people. These practices have weakened the confidence of the masses inside and outside the party in the superiority of the socialist system and in the glorious future of communism, and have dampened the enthusiasm of the masses in politics, production, work, and study, resulting in a serious obstacle to party rectification. Therefore, it is imperative to adopt measures to resolutely deal with them.

The circular puts forward the following six demands:

1. All units, whether or not they have begun with the party rectification drive, should immediately check the unhealthy trend of asking for bribes in doing things.
2. It is necessary to arouse the masses inside and outside the party to resolutely wage a struggle against the evil acts of asking for bribes and seeking private gain by taking advantage of power and position.
3. The party committees at all levels should strictly deal with the evil practice of asking for bribes by determining the degree of all bribery cases.
4. The departments in charge of discipline inspection work at all levels should regard investigating or dealing with bribery cases as one of the central tasks at present.
5. In line with the decision made by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the spirit of this circular, various localities, departments, and units should sum up lessons and experience gained in cracking down on bribery cases, and proceeding from reality, should adopt effective measures for eliminating malpractices, closing any loopholes, and for putting an end to evil practices.
6. The party committees at all levels should relay the circular among the masses inside and outside the party.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK140938 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] In his speech to the meeting of party members and cadres of the provincial-level organs on 10 February, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: We should persistently continue studying the party rectification document, make corrections in the course of party rectification, and create a new situation in Liaoning Province's work.

Comrade Guo Feng said: Judging from a general point of view, in the first phase of the study of the party rectification document over the past 2 months, party members and the masses of provincial-level organs were mobilized so that they could conduct the study of the party rectification document well. Comrades engaged in the study have upgraded their awareness and made initial achievements in setting their ideology right. More and more people have common viewpoints and a unity of thinking. They are ideologically closer to the party Central Committee, and have laid an initial ideological foundation for comparison and examination work.

While talking about the issue of enhancing party spirit by studying the document, Comrade Guo Feng said: Enhancing party spirit through studying the party rectification document is one of the two demands for conducting party rectification well, as set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In the course of studying the party rectification document, we should closely attend to this basic demand, ceaselessly enhance party spirit, and upgrade our awareness so as not to conduct the study perfunctorily.

The experience of the first phase of the study proved: In the course of studying the party rectification document, we have concentrated on the program of seeking unity of thinking. Achieving this study should be based on the discussions on the Great Cultural Revolution set forth at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is the task of the large number of party members to correct things ideologically and politically.

Practice shows: Only by studying the document can we basically negate the theory, lines, principle, and policy of the Great Cultural Revolution, realistically and ideologically accept the lines, principle, and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; upgrade our political awareness and party spirit; and have a high degree of ideological and political awareness to act in unison with the party Central Committee.

Second, with regard to the study of consolidating work style, we should deeply understand the seriousness and harmfulness of the practices of taking advantage of one's power to seek private gains, bureaucratic work style, and of some unhealthy practices within the party, and understand the essence and urgency of consolidating party work style. We should also deeply understand that taking a fundamental turn for the better in party work style is a sacred duty of every party member as well as a strategic task which every party member must fight for. With this deep degree of understanding, we still lag far behind. We should conduct the study and further solve the problems concerning the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly.

In his speech, Comrade Guo Feng pointed out: We must make corrections in the entire course of party rectification. Comrade Guo Feng reported issues which have been greatly complained about by the masses, about which the masses are concerned, which are generally educational in nature, and which the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee concentrated on solving in the course of party rectification.

They are issues concerning housing distribution among Standing Committee members, Standing Committee members opening classes to train Chinese medicine apprentices, children of Standing Committee members, and concerning the investigation and handling of illegal cases.

Comrade Guo Feng said: In the course of comprehensively conducting party rectification, our provincial-level organs should attend to the following four issues, take these issues as key links in creating a new situation in the work of Liaoning, and to change the face of provincial-level leading organs and concentrate energy on solving these issues.

1. Ideologically and politically act in unison with the party Central Committee; creatively carry out the lines, principle, and policy of the central authority; and create a new situation in the work of Liaoning Province.

2. We should conscientiously overcome the lax and flabby state of provincial-level leading organs and make the party organizations of provincial-level leading organs a strong core in leading the four modernizations.
3. We should resolutely correct problems concerning bureaucratic practices, such as taking advantage of one's power to seek private gains and having no sense of responsibility; correct the work style of the party; and closely link the relations between the party and the masses of the people.
4. We should eliminate factionalism, clear away the three types of persons, purify the party organization, and build the third echelon well.

Comrade Guo Feng said: The basic principle for party rectification is to resolutely and enthusiastically solve problems. In order to comprehensively accomplish the tasks for party rectification and to realize the general goal and demand for party rectification, we should be prudent and modest, but not conduct the work perfunctorily. Nor can we influence political stability, unity, and socialist modernization.

Generally speaking, we should attend to both solving problems and stabilizing the situation. It is of great importance to understand this basic principle. This is a guarantee for pushing party rectification along a sound path of progress and for comprehensively accomplishing the task of party rectification. This principle runs through every part of party rectification decisions as well as the entire course of party rectification.

In order to implement this correct principle, we must not conduct work perfunctorily, but solve problems and prevent the interference of factionalism so as not to disturb or influence stability, unity, and the four modernizations. At present, most comrades are adhering to the stand of the party and are enthusiastically engaged in party rectification.

He emphatically pointed out: Since the beginning of this party rectification, only a minority of people have tried to understand its demands on their own. They ceaselessly disseminate and talk about factional words, establish ties, and have a desire for stirring up factionalism and disturbing party rectification. According to party discipline, we cannot tolerate this. All party member comrades are urged to take the whole situation into consideration, and not to speak words or do things that do not benefit party rectification.

With regard to this basic principle, Comrade Guo Feng said: The basic guidelines concerning the limits between specific policies are: We should upgrade the understanding of communism and enhance party character among the large majority of party members through a thoroughly ideological education. At the same time, we should handle the small minority of party members who made serious mistakes in accordance with the standards of party members and eliminate the small minority of dangerous and corrupt elements from the party. We should enforce party discipline, purify the party organization, upgrade the political quality of the party, and enhance the fighting power of the party; that is, we should educate the large majority and handle the small minority. In handling the small minority of party members, we should seek truth from facts, adopt different measures to treat different cases, and help them to find jobs and earn a living. With regard to handling general mistakes, [words indistinct] and it is of great importance to tell the offenders what our real intentions are. In this way, the comrades who make general mistakes may dispel their misgivings, conscientiously sum up experience and lessons, upgrade their awareness, and strive to be qualified party members.

With regard to the issue of strengthening the leadership over party rectification, Comrade Guo Feng said: As for the situation in the previous stage of party rectification we successfully attended to organizational leadership and failed to attend to ideological leadership. The Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC Committee should urge leaders of all party rectification offices, departments, and units to give guidance in the study in the second stage of party rectification. We should enforce the study of discipline, carry forward and study democracy, and enliven our ideology. Therefore, we should have a guarantee for carrying out [words indistinct].

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING CPC COMMITTEE

SK141122 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] On 22 January, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting, urging the leading comrades of the city and prefectural party committees throughout the province to offer opinions in order to help the provincial CPC Committee successfully carry out the party rectification drive. During the 1-day meeting, participating leading comrades from the 12 cities and prefectures across the province spoke out freely. Their opinions can be summed up as follows:

1. There are still excess meetings sponsored by the provincial authorities and excess documents issued by them. The existing leading bodies of local areas that have cut their number of personnel are unable to withstand these "excess meetings and documents."
2. Some departments have not earnestly implemented policies and have not paid great attention to the continuity and stability of policies.
3. It is still necessary to continuously deal with the problem cropping up in going deep into grassroots units to carry out investigations and studies so as to overcome the practice of being dilatory in doing things and inter-department disputes over trifles.
4. During the rampage of the "gang of four," Liaoning Province became a "serious disaster area" and many people died or were ruthlessly persecuted. It is imperative to earnestly weed out the "three-category" elements and by no means should we leave trouble for the future.
5. They hope the provincial authorities will deal with the problems cropping up in conducting systematic reform and improving the links of commodity circulation as soon as possible.

In his speech delivered at the meeting, Comrade Guo Feng expressed appreciation for the opinions offered by the secretaries of various city or prefectural CPC committees. He stated: Since the beginning of the party rectification drive, this is the first time the provincial CPC Committee has asked opinions from various cities and prefectures. Hereafter, we will continuously ask the leading comrades of the city or prefectural CPC committees and the cadres of the provincial level organs to offer their opinions on the one hand, and will arouse all party members across the province, on the other hand, to make proposals to the provincial CPC Committee by displaying the spirit of being highly responsible for the party. The opinions offered today in regard to structural reform, systems of commodity circulation, economic work, and leaders' work style are many, and in regard to purifying organizations, acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee, and strictly enforcing the organizational discipline, are few. He urged all participants at the meeting to continuously encourage the free airing of views, to seize various opportunities, and to adopt various methods and channels to collect various favorable opinions for the provincial CPC Committee so as to help it successfully carry out the party rectification drive. Comrade Guo Feng stated: We require new ideology and work style in the new historic period. In the course of party rectification, we must deal with the problems of being conservative, having out-of-date technology and out-of-date regulations, and rules of systems and work style. If we fail to change such a situation, it will be hard for us to create a new work situation.

PREMIER MAKES REPORT TO KMT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW141209 Taipei CNA in English 1034 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 14 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday that the various development projects of the Republic of China on Taiwan have set a framework for a democratic and constitutional political system, solidified the national defense, created a prosperous economy of equal distribution of wealth, and reinforced a harmonious and beneficial social structure.

Premier Sun in his capacity as a member of the Kuomintang made an administrative report at the opening of the Second Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Kuomintang.

Premier Sun gave a briefing on the nation's major development projects in various fields in the past three years:

--In domestic politics, the government has encouraged political participation by all individuals to move toward democratic rule of law, and has taken steps to improve the efficiency of public functionaries.

--In foreign relations, the government has focused on enhancing relations with its allies and establishing diplomatic ties with newly independent countries. With regard to those countries without formal ties with this nation, the government has managed to boost trade and investment cooperation and cultural, scientific and technological interflow with them.

--In national defense, the government has tried to achieve a national defense system with its own resources so as to ensure the security of this bastion of national reconstruction and mainland recovery.

--In economic development, the government has emphasized the development of strategic industries and introduction of advanced technologies to re-adjust the nation's industrial structure, and to achieve economic recovery at the same time.

--In culture, education, and technology, the government has tried to improve the quality of cultural activities and educational programs, and introduced high technologies to meet the requirements of national reconstruction.

--In social welfare, the government has aimed at creating a modern society of justice, fairness, harmony, and prosperity.

Premier Sun called on the compatriots to display solidity in the ever-changing international situation, and in the face of possible aggression from the Chinese Communists, which may resort to external adventures to divert attention from its increasing internal difficulties.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES MORE U.S. ARMS SALES

OW140921 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih said: The communist bandits have never abandoned their intention to occupy Taiwan and the Penghu Islands by force, and are actively seeking scientific and technological transfers from Europe, the United States, and Japan to expand their armament.

We hope that the U.S. Government will, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act and in light of the reality of the communist bandit's growing military strength, sell us sophisticated weapons for controlling the air and the sea, which are urgently needed for our defense.

Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih made the above-mentioned statement when addressing the 1984 Spring Festival friendship luncheon gathering he sponsored for economic reporters.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY PLANNING RESHUFFLE

OW110433 Taipei CNA in English 0314 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 11 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Tuesday that Yen Ping-fan, deputy director of the MOFA Department of Central and South American Affairs, and Lu Pin, section chief of the MOFA Department of African Affairs, will be transferred to Brazil and Chile, serving as ROC's representatives in the two countries respectively.

The vacancy left by Yen Ping-fan is said to be filled in by Ting Ko who is now a counselor of the Republic of China Embassy in Guatemala.

Wu Yuan-yen, deputy secretary general of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, will be reassigned as deputy director of CCNAA office in Boston, and Wang Yu-yuan, section chief of the MOFA Department of North American Affairs, will serve as secretary of CCNAA office in Washington, the source said.

NINGXIA CPC CALLS FOR DISCIPLINE IN RECTIFICATION

HK141331 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee recently discussed and passed regulations stating that in the course of party rectification, all Communist Party members must strictly observe discipline. It has also issued a circular, demanding that all Communist Party members throughout the region conscientiously observe discipline to ensure the smooth progress of party rectification work.

The regulations contain 10 articles:

1. In accordance with the requirements formulated by the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee, Communist Party members must seriously study the documents on party rectification and must take an active part in party rectification.
2. In accordance with the party Constitution and the guiding principles, Communist Party members must meet the needs of the central authorities' decision on party rectification, must correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and must conscientiously accept supervision by the party and the masses.
3. Communist Party members who make mistakes must take a serious view of them, must seriously examine them, and must vigorously correct them.
4. Communist Party members must conscientiously implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, must take the lead in correcting all malpractices of taking advantage of functions and powers to seek personal gain, and must oppose the bureaucratism of being not responsible to the party and the people.
5. Communist Party members must resolutely implement the basic principles, tasks, policy and method of party rectification and are not allowed to run counter to the central authorities' decision on party rectification and to distort the party's policies.
6. Communist Party members must struggle hard to purify the party organizations and must vigorously accuse and expose people of three categories, people who have stubbornly defied the line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people who have committed serious crimes in the economic field, and other people who have seriously violated law and discipline. They must help organizations to conduct investigation and to deal with these people.
7. Communist Party members must seriously examine and solve their own problems in the aspect of spiritual pollution.
8. While doing well in party rectification, Communist Party members must raise their work efficiency, must promote the development of production, and must push work forward.
9. Communist Party members must strictly observe the party's security system and must resolutely combat liberalism.
10. Party organizations at all levels must seriously proclaim these regulations to all party members and must organize members to study them. All Communist Party members must conscientiously observe them and party organizations at all levels and the discipline inspection organs must be responsible for supervision.

QINGHAI CONFERENCE ON IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENT NO 1

HK150723 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 110 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial telephone conference yesterday evening to make arrangements for conveying and implementing the spirit of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. Comrade Ga Bulong spoke at the conference. He said that Document No 1, issued by the CPC Central Committee on 1 January this year, has fully reaffirmed the principles and policies put forward in the 1983 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, earnestly analyzed and summed up the new situation, new problems, and new experiences over the past year, and made new arrangements for the present rural work. He said that the 1984 Document No 1 is a continuation and development of the 1983 Document No 1. It is an important document guiding us to achieve greater successes in our agricultural production and animal husbandry this year. The basic spirit of this document is to further emancipate the mind, to protect and fully mobilize the initiative of the peasants, to greatly develop commodity production, and to actively promote a diversified economy so that peasants can become rich as soon as possible.

Comrade Ga Bulong required that all localities immediately go into action and give wide and profound publicity to Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. They must organize and transfer as soon as possible some cadres who have comparatively higher cultural and policy levels to go deep into grassroots units with leading cadres to publicize the document among the peasants and herdsmen, commune by commune and brigade by brigade, so that the broad masses of cadres and people in rural and pastoral areas can really understand the essence and spirit of the principles and policies of the central authorities, dispel their misgivings, bravely develop commodity production and a diversified economy, and get rich through labor. All localities must make good arrangements for this year's work in rural and pastoral areas under the guidance of Document No 1. They must overcome such phenomena as being content with things as they are, and the old method of hurrying people up in sowing and harvesting. They must conscientiously study the new situation in the countryside characterized by development from the self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to a larger scale of commodity production, and shift the focus of leadership work in agricultural and animal husbandry production to the promotion of commodity production and the development of a diversified economy, so that a breakthrough can be made in the new year in preproduction and postproduction services and in organizing commodity circulation, and so that greater achievements can be made in promoting the economy in rural and pastoral areas and increasing the income of the peasants and herdsmen. All localities must make further efforts to perfect and improve the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output and actively develop service work in society. At present, an important aspect of perfecting the production responsibility system is to extend the period for contracting land. Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee stipulates that the period for contracting land must be more than 15 years under ordinary conditions, and that for contracting land to develop long-term production or production for the purpose of exploitation, such as growing fruit trees, developing forestry, and exploiting barren hills and hillsides, it must be even longer. After extending the period of contracting land, a certificate for the use of land should be issued by the county people's government to contractors. It is necessary to grasp this work firmly so that the peasants can be assured as early as possible and so that their initiative can be protected and mobilized in making investments in land. In pastoral areas, it is necessary to grasp firmly the work of perfecting the method of contracting domestic animals and pastureland and the work of establishing and perfecting the contract system. Those pasturelands which have not been contracted to households must be contracted to them during winter.

It is necessary to actively support and develop specialized and key households. This is an important policy of the party in the countryside. We must implement it firmly and unswervingly. Those who have become rich through their own efforts, through production or commercial activity, should be enthusiastically encouraged, resolutely protected, and forcefully supported, if they do not violate the party's policies and the decrees of the state, so that they can become richer and richer. Comrade Ga Bulong also talked about spring farming, the separation of government administration and commune management, the reform in the supply and marketing cooperatives at the primary level, and the training of grassroots cadres and peasants and herdsmen, and made some arrangements for the work in these four aspects.

Comrade Jing Shengming also spoke at the telephone conference. He required that all localities make a conscientious study in light of their real conditions of Document No 1 and work out measures for implementing this document so as to create a new situation in the work in our rural and pastoral areas by doing a solid job.

ZHAO HAIFENG AT QINGHAI RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK130912 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a second party rectification work meeting for party and government organs at the provincial level. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and Advisory Commission; responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress; responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC; responsible comrades of party rectification guiding groups; liaison group leaders; responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government in charge of party rectification; and responsible comrades of party rectification offices.

Comrade Ma Wanli chaired the meeting. Comrade Zhao Haifeng spoke at the meeting on the following four problems:

1. We must concentrate our efforts on unifying our ideology and solidify and develop the results achieved in studying party rectification documents.
2. We must further put into effect the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and conscientiously solve outstanding problems.
3. We must resolutely and carefully carry out the work of weeding out the people of three categories.
4. We must set strict demands on ourselves and be ready to enter the second phase of party rectification.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Over the last 2 months, we have studied party rectification documents in an extensive and intensive manner, discussed problems in a general and specific manner, solved the problem of understanding, and put into effect the idea of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Party members have strengthened their confidence in carrying out party rectification well, initially understood the spirit of party rectification documents, and achieved good results. But some units are still lagging behind the basic requirements set by the decision on party rectification.

In view of the above situation, Comrade Zhao Haifeng demanded that units which started party rectification at a later date should strengthen the study of party rectification documents and that units which started party rectification at an early date should prolong the study time.

With regard to the problem of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, Comrade Zhao Haifeng pointed out: On the whole, we have opened up the situation of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Only a few units have done well in party rectification. Most units have not carried out party rectification in a down-to-earth manner. A small number of units have not made investigation and study.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng demanded: Party groups and party organizations which are still in the first phase of party rectification must conscientiously examine party rectification work in the preceding stage, make a breakthrough in solving the key problem of abusing rights for personal reasons, pay attention to solving problems on which the masses have many complaints, and formulate plans for simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

With regard to weeding out the people of three categories, Comrade Zhao Haifeng stressed: In weeding out the people of three categories, we must be resolute and careful and keep the work within bounds. In view of the province's situation, we must first be resolute, that is, we must be resolute and serious in carrying out the work of weeding out the people of three categories, and we must not take a wait-and-see attitude. We must do the work in full harmony with party rectification. Before carrying out check-up work, we must do our best to find the real situation. This will lay a good foundation for taking disciplinary measures against the people of three categories.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Doing a good job in examining party rectification work carried out in the first phase is a necessary measure for bringing party rectification to the stage of a general check-up. This is an important guarantee for preventing party rectification from being carried out in a perfunctory manner. All party rectification guiding groups must set strict requirements when examining party rectification work carried out in the first phase, so as to prevent party rectification from being carried out in a perfunctory manner. They must check party rectification work unit by unit and must not lower the standard for checking party rectification work.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Practicing criticism and examining oneself are important measures for rectifying and correcting defects and for rectifying party style. They are the crux for carrying out party rectification well. We must be ready to examine ourselves in party rectification. We must do political and ideological work with specific purposes in mind and actively carry out criticism and self-criticism. Leading bodies must go ahead of others in examining defects, and they must set a good example in carrying out criticism and self-criticism and in rectifying party style. Comrade Zhao Haifeng further pointed out: While carrying out party rectification, we must arrange other work well.

Comrades Zhang Guosheng, Song Lin, and Ma Wanli also spoke on the problems concerning party rectification.

THIRD XINJIANG CPC CONGRESS OPENS 14 FEB

Wang Enmao Speaks

HK150246 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Summary] The third Xinjiang regional party congress opened in Urumqi today. The congress is being attended by 673 delegates and 70 alternate delegates, representing the more than 500,000 party members in the region. Executive Chairman Ismail Amat declared the congress open.

In his opening speech, he said: "This congress is being held amid the excellent situation in which the people of all nationalities in the region are implementing in depth the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, implementing the Central Committee's strategic policy decision on developing and building Xinjiang, and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region. Making a success of this congress will be of very great and far-reaching significance for further promoting socialist modernization in the region, carrying out all-round party rectification, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, and mobilizing and organizing the whole body of party members and the cadres and masses of all nationalities to victoriously fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan and accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

Ismail Amat said: "The 12 years since the Second CPC Congress have been an abnormal 12 years. They have been 12 years of complex ups and downs. During this period, the 500,000 party members, the cadres and masses of nationalities, the PLA commanders and fighters, and the cadres and workers of the Production and Construction Corps waged arduous and complex struggle against the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Our current excellent situation was gained under the leadership of the Central Committee and under the guidance of the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the arduous efforts of the party members, the cadres and masses of all nationalities, the PLA commanders and fighters, and the cadres and workers of the Production and Construction Corps."

Comrade Wang Enmao then delivered a report on behalf of the second regional CPC Committee. "The report was in three parts: 1) the experiences of history and the great new tasks; 2) concentrate forces on promoting economic construction, and make preparations for the large-scale development and building of Xinjiang; 3) seriously promote party rectification and other tasks, and ensure the victorious development of the cause of socialist modernization."

A written work report of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee was also submitted to the congress today. Today's executive chairmen in addition to Ismail Amat were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Bai Chengmin, and (Ji Chengde).

Comrade Wang Enmao said in his report: "Although we have traversed a tortuous path in the 34 years since the liberation of Xinjiang in 1949, we have eliminated the exploiting classes and system. New-style relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance have been established between the nationalities. We have effected nationality regional autonomy. Tremendous changes and developments have taken place in economics, politics, and culture. A prosperous socialist Xinjiang is forging ahead in great strides."

Comrade Wang Enmao said: "The Central Committee Secretariat discussed work in Xinjiang in October 1981. In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions, and on the basis of its previous work, the regional CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, resolutely implemented the 12th party congress spirit, and worked hard to promote nationality unity and economic construction, with the result that work in all aspects in Xinjiang has advanced in great strides and made new progress and achievements."

He said: "The excellent situation in Xinjiang is mainly expressed in the following aspects: 1) nationality unity has been strengthened; 2) bumper harvests have been scored in agriculture and animal husbandry year after year; 3) industrial production has recorded sustained and steady increase; 4) there has been a big rise in financial revenue; 5) new developments have taken place in culture and education; 6) there have been relatively great improvements in people's living standards; 7) very great success has been achieved in structural reform; 8) social order has turned for the better; 9) the border defenses are still more consolidated; 10) the Production and Construction Corps has made new contributions to the cause of construction in the region."

Comrade Wang Enmao proposed the main tasks for the region in the 5 years from this congress to the next. He said: "In accordance with the 12th party congress spirit and the Central Committee's strategic guideline on developing and building Xinjiang, in the 5 years from this congress to the next, we must get a tight grasp of economic construction -- the key task -- vigorously promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, carry out all-round party rectification, complete structural reforms, crack down hard on serious economic and other crimes, continue to put socialist democracy and legal system on a sound basis, consolidate the motherland's border defense, strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, in social mood and in party style, and make preparations for the large-scale development and construction of Xinjiang."

XINJIANG RIBAO Hails Opening

HK150311 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Report on 15 February XINJIANG RIBAO editorial: "A Victorious Gathering With a Glorious Mission"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The third Xinjiang party congress is being held amidst the excellent situation in which the people of all nationalities are implementing in depth the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, implementing the Central Committee's strategic policy decision on developing and building Xinjiang, and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This is an extremely important congress. Making a success of this congress will be of extremely great and far-reaching significance for further promoting the region's economic construction, doing a good job in all-round party rectification, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, and mobilizing the party members and the cadres and masses of all nationalities to victoriously fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and build Xinjiang into one of the most important bases in China in the 21st century.

The editorial says: The second regional party congress was held in May 1971. That congress thoroughly upheld the erroneous theory and practice of the Great Cultural Revolution, and its ideological, political, and organizational guiding principles were all erroneous. More than 12 years have now passed since that congress. These have been 12 abnormal years. They have been 12 years of complex ups and downs. During this period, in common with the whole country, Xinjiang has experienced the 10 years of turmoil and the struggle to smash the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the 2 years of wavering after smashing the gang of four, and the new period of victorious development in all work after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The delegates attending the congress, representing the 506,000 party members in the region, will strictly carry out their duties; in accordance with the line, principles, and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and with the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, they will seriously analyze the situation, sum up experiences, and decide on the general task for the next 5 years, together with the goal of endeavor, centered on economic construction, and all other work tasks. They will discuss the major guarantees for accomplishing these goals.

It can be predicted that as a result of this congress, a new situation is sure to appear and still greater achievements are sure to be scored in the region's party building, economic construction, and all other work.

The editorial says in conclusion: The 5 years after this congress will be a key period in the region's modernization drive. Work performance during this period will first be determined by the performance of this congress. Hence, the tasks of this congress are extremely glorious and arduous. The Central Committee is extremely concerned for this congress. The party members and people of all nationalities in the region have very great hopes in this congress. We sincerely hope that, with the efforts of the delegates and the participating comrades, this congress will achieve complete success.

Presidium Elected, Agenda Approved

HK140755 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The preparatory meeting of the Third Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Congress was held in the Urumqi People's Theater this morning. The meeting approved a 95-member Presidium of the congress and elected Ismail Amat general secretary of the congress. It also approved a 19-member Credentials Committee with Tomur Dawamat as chairman, and Wang Zhenwen, (Chen Xifu), (Zhang Qingyun), and (Abdu Riilmu Amiz) as vice chairmen.

The meeting approved three items on the agenda of the congress: 1) to listen to and approve a report which will be made by the Second Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; 2) to discuss and approve the report on the work of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee; and 3) to elect the Third Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, its Advisory Committee, and its Discipline Inspection Committee.

The preparatory meeting was presided over by Comrade Wang Enmao. Following the preparatory meeting, the Credentials Committee held a meeting to examine delegates' qualifications.

First Meeting of Presidium

HK140759 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The presidium of the Third Regional CPC Congress held its first meeting this afternoon. The general secretary of the congress, Ismail Amat, presided over the meeting. The meeting elected a 21-member Standing Committee of the Presidium including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, Amudong Niyazi, Yang Huansheng, Ba Dai, Wang Zhenwen, Fu Wen, Li Shoushan, (Bai Chenmin), (Xi Chengde), (Ismail Yatilov), Tian Zhong, Xiong Huang, and (Tuersu Akawula).

The meeting approved Wang Zhenwen and Tian Zhong as deputy general secretaries of the congress. The Presidium meeting listened to and approved the report on the examination of delegates' credentials made by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of Credentials Committee. It also approved the agenda of the congress and the work and structure of the congress Secretariat.

700 Delegates Confirmed

HK140757 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Third regional CPC Congress, Tomur Dawamat, delivered a report on the examination of delegates' credentials to the first meeting of the congress Presidium this afternoon. The report said: According to figures made at the end of 1982, the region had 506,402 party members, of which 16,607 were probationary party members. In accordance with the stipulations made in the circular of the regional CPC Committee for the convention of the third regional CPC congress, 700 delegates have been elected to the congress with 70 as reserves.

It also said: In the course of the election, all units adhered to the principle of democratic centralism, displayed democracy to the full, and solicited opinions from various circles. Candidates for delegates were nominated according to the opinion of the majority of people. The election was conducted by the method of nominating more candidates than the number of delegates to be elected and by secret ballots, thus fully expressing the will of voters. The majority of the delegates and reserve delegates who have been elected are outstanding and meritorious party members from the people of all our nationalities, who have high prestige among the masses and can mix easily with them; of these, there are also comrades who committed mistakes in the Cultural Revolution, but have virtuously realized and corrected their mistakes and have made contributions in work.

The report concluded: The Credentials Committee believes that the elected 700 delegates and 70 reserve delegates are all advanced representatives of party members from various circles. The method of electing these delegates and reserve delegates conforms to the stipulations of the party Constitution and the party Central Committee and the demands set by the regional CPC Committee for the third regional party congress. The Credentials Committee unanimously holds that the qualifications of all delegates are valid.

ARTICLE ASSESSES 'SUCCESSION CRISIS' ON TAIWAN

HK140921 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 3

["Special Feature" by Chu Hung: "Taiwan's 'Succession Crisis' -- A Look at the 2d Plenary Session of the KMT Central Committee"]

[Text] The "Succession Crisis" Has Lasted for 2 Years

The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th KMT Congress is to be held in Taipei today. The 2-day session is all the more noticeable because it has been postponed for 2 years and because the KMT, faced with the urgent situation of electing a "president" and a "vice president" at the coming 7th "National Assembly," has to take countermeasures to deal with the problem of a "succession crisis" in full view of the public.

Opinion on Taiwan holds that the convocation of the 2d Plenary Session of the KMT indicates the beginning of a "political season" in Taiwan. But people on and outside the island will pay more attention to whether the situation will be stable or filled with undercurrents.

Nonparty Forces Are Developing Gradually

The main content of the 2d KMT Plenary Session and the 2d Session of the Central Advisory Committee is to recommend candidates for "president" and "vice president" of the KMT to the "National Assembly." More KMT-origin "National Assembly delegates" will be invited to attend the plenary session as nonvoting delegates, and the session will request them to "give full play to the function of a political party" to ensure that the candidates will be elected "president" and "vice president," hoping that they will "obtain as many votes as possible" so as to give expression to "establishing a leading core" on which the KMT is now laying particular stress.

While raising the slogan of "establishing a leading core" at present, the KMT really has its own difficulties. In recent years Taiwan's nonparty forces, including local political forces, have been developing, and more and more people are calling for democracy and reform, resulting in increasingly heavy pressure on the KMT authorities. Meanwhile, the "Taiwan independence" forces backed by foreign forces on the other side of the Pacific are reviving, which upsets the KMT. In the supplementary election of "Legislative Yuan members" held in Taiwan not long ago, there appeared a struggle between various political forces. After making full preparations and taking various measure, the KMT finally went through with the election, claiming that it had "victoriously concluded."

But nonparty forces do exist and it is very likely that they will join hands to form a new party. On the eve of the convocation of the second plenary session, the KMT adopted a so-called "research report" prepared by the Ministry of Interior, in which it openly emphasized that "it is inappropriate to organize a new party after reviewing and weighing the current situation."

A Taiwan newspaper recently said that Taiwan's "political stability is of prime importance, but there exist extremely different views on how to attain such stability; "the KMT is unwilling to see an officially organized force outside the party, but this force has become so large that only specific respect for it can help to maintain a peaceful and stable situation." Another newspaper also acknowledged that the next few years will be "a crucial time for the KMT to break these bottleneck problems" and the KMT "must seek a proper way for resolving problems which it may meet in promoting constitutionalism in the future."

This is the background to the convocation of the KMT's 2d Plenary Session.

The Choice of Persons for "President" and "Vice President"

The second plenary session will resolve the problem of the nomination of the KMT's candidates for "president" and "vice president," which is precisely the concrete problem to be resolved in recent years under the situation of a "succession crisis." In fact, it is certain that Chiang Ching-kuo will be elected the seventh "president." The crux is the choice for "vice president," which is a thorny problem. In recent years there have been many rumors inside and outside Taiwan about Chiang Ching-kuo's health. Therefore, if something unexpected happens in the next 6 years, the "vice president" will become the key person. Now, whether the KMT will recommend a Taiwanese or non-Taiwanese candidate will become a key problem in the next few years when "breaking these bottleneck problems." Not long ago there was a rumor about "two vice presidents," but this was immediately denied with the statement that "the Constitution will never be changed." According to the latest information and estimates made by foreign news agencies, Sun Yun-hsuan, the current chairman of Executive Yuan, will become "vice president." There was another statement that a Taiwanese assistant to the chairman of the Executive Yuan will be added. A Taiwan newspaper wrote on 12 February that "the vice president should be a person who can assist the president most effectively. It is not important whether he is a Taiwanese or not." It seems that the KMT, by holding the second plenary session, is attempting to resolve the problem of future successors. But, at present it still is stressing the problem of "establishing a leading core."

Chiang Wei-kuo on Chiang Ching-kuo's Health

Recently, the KMT propaganda organs have repeatedly reported on Chiang Wei-kuo's activities, mainly using Chiang Wei-kuo's remarks to indicate that "the leading core is none other than Chiang Ching-kuo." Two days ago, when addressing more than 10,000 university students receiving military training during the winter vacation, Chiang Wei-kuo vigorously talked about Chiang Ching-kuo's good health, saying: "In particular his intelligence, willpower, sensitivity, and analytical and comprehensive abilities...far exceed that of ordinary people." Such a situation was seldom observed in the past and this can also be considered as additional background regarding the convocation of the KMT's 2d Plenary Session.

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